FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ENVOYS ADDRESS GENEVA DISARMAMENT MEETING

Bulgaria's Tellalov

AU082216 Sofia BTA in English 1955 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva, March 8 (BTA) -- Mr Konstantin Tellalov, Bulgaria's permanent representative to the U.N. agencies and to the international organisations in Geneva, addressed a plenary session of the ongoing international conference on disarmament.

The complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, the Bulgarian envoy stressed, would help make progress in the field of nuclear disarmament and would stand in the way of developing qualitatively new types of mass destruction weapons. The conclusion of a treaty on the comprehensive ban of all types of experimental nuclear explosions, he emphasised, is the key to a stabilized world situation and to lowering the level of the nuclear war danger.

The Bulgarian delegation, Mr Konstantin Tellalov went on to say, calls on the Western states parties to the conference to accept without further delay the proposal of the socialist countries' group to proceed immediately with drafting a treaty on the ban of nuclear weapons.

In his speech the Bulgarian diplomat exposed the attempts of certain Western delegations to force such resolutions on the conference which would lead to no progress in its work but would rather enable the U.S. to go ahead with its programme on the development and testing of new types of nuclear weapons. The entire international community, Mr Konstantin Tellalov stressed in conclusion, urges a speedy solution to the nuclear tests issue, which would have a favourable impact on the consolidation of the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime.

SFRY's Vidas

LD071552 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva, March 7 (TANJUG) -- The disarmament conference is the most directly interested in concrete results of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting the nuclear arms race to start here next week, Kazimir Vidas, Yugoslavia's permanent representative to the U.N. European seat stated here today in addressing the 40-nation forum.

The questions on which the two nuclear powers are to negotiate are of "vital importance for all members of the world community," he cautioned. Therefore, it is entitled to be kept informed on the negotiations' results which can influence universal security in the world, he added.

The arms race endangers the security of many developing countries, particularly of non-aligned and other small countries Vidas pointed out. Its manifestations are the "use of force, interference in the internal affairs of others and non-observance of independence and self-determination," he went on.

The disarmament conference has the main problems of disarmament on its agenda year in year out, but has not yet started working out concrete proposals for agreement, except in a measure for negotiating on a conference on barning chemical weapons, the Yugoslav representative remarked.

This forum for multilateral negotions "should act quickly and energetically so as to prevent a transfer of the arms race into outer space," Vidas also warned.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH GREECE

AU091408 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Tirana, March 9 (ATA) -- The talks between the Albanian delegation and the Greek delegation on signing the program on cultural exchanges between the two countries concluded in Athens yesterday. The talks were conducted in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. The program on cultural exchanges between the Government of the PSR of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Greece for 1985-1986 was signed yesterday too. The program was signed for Albanian side by the chairman of the Committee of Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries Jorgo Melica and for the Greek side by the director of culture at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece, Dhimitris Manalatos. Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Greece, Ksenofon Nushi.

The program of cultural exchanges between the two countries stipulates exchanges in the field of education, culture, information and sports. During 1985-1986 the educational, cultural and artistic institutions of the two countries will organize diverse activities such as the establishment of contacts and collaboration between universities, the tours of various artistic ensembles and troupes, the opening of the exhibition the exchanges of radio-television programs, friendly sports matches.

OFFICIALS ATTEND WOMEN'S DAY ACTIVITIES

AU101939 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Tirana, March 9 (ATA) -- The women throughout our country celebrated March 8th, the International Women's Day amid the revolutionary enthusiasm and being proud of the victories achieved on the road of their complete emancipation under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

A big party was organized at the Palace of Culture in the capital. Attending were hundreds women and girls of various sectors of the economy, culture, science etc. Present were also the first secretary of the Tirana District party committee, Comrade Foto Cami, the chairman of the executive committee of district people's council Jashar Menzelxhiu, the vice president of the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, Lavdie Leka etc.

The topical-literary party organized in the Fier District was attended also by the first secretary of the Fier District party committee, Comrade Pali Miska etc. Through interviews slides, artistic pieces etc., it was pointed out the contribution of the women in our country and in particular in Fier District, as an active builder of socialist society. An evening party was held in the touristic center of Durres beach. Apart from hundreds of vanguard and cooperativist women, present was also the first secretary of the district party committee, Muho Asllani. Beautiful activities on the occasion of this festivity were held also in other districts of the country.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS CHERNENKO'S DEATH

AU111127 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1106 GMT on 11 March interrupts its regular programming with the following announcement: "All Bulgarian stations are now on the air." This is followed by 5 minutes of classical music, after which an announcer reads the following at 1111 GMT:

"The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union announce with deep sorrow that Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died 10 March 1985 at 1920 after a severe illness.

"The name of Konstantin Chernenko, an eminent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and a firm combatant for the ideals of communism and peace, will always remain alive in the hearts of the Soviet people and of all progressive mankind."

After this announcement the radio resumes carrying somber, classical music.

DELEGATION IN U.S. CITED ON DEVELOPING RELATIONS

AU072053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] At the 83d annual conference of the National Union of U.S. Farmers, the leader of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], Angel Dimitrov, submitted a greeting message on behalf of the BZNS Permanent Board. The message conveyed wishes for successful work at the conference and pointed out that the relations between the two unions are contributing to the development of the relations between Bulgaria and the United States, in the interest of understanding and peaceful cooperation. Angel Dimitrov further pointed out the great credit earned by our country, and by Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, for the consolidation of peace and good-neighborly relations in the Balkans. Dimitrov explained the importance of the proposal to adopt practical measures for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. The speaker pointed out that Bulgaria is consistently working for the assertion of the Helsinki spirit and has every reason to be pround of its foreign policy activities, as well as of its efforts in the struggle to eliminate all forms and manifestations of terrorism, which is fully incompatible with the socialist social system.

The greeting was heard with attention and accompanied by prolonged applause. During the conference the BZNS delegation held meetings with the leadership of the U.S. National Farmers Union at which the joint wish was expressed for further consolidation of mutual cooperation. It was agreed that a delegation of the Farmers Union headed by its chairman, [name indistinct], should visit Bulgaria.

GENSCHER CONCLUDES 2-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT 8 MARCH

Received by Maksim

AU081413 Sofia BTA in English 2253 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 7 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and federal minister for foreign affairs of the FRG who is on an official visit to this country visited Patriarch Maksim of Bulgaria, chairman of the Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church.

During the talks Patriarch Maksim acquainted the distinguished guest with the organisation and the work of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and with its efforts to contribute to consolidating peace in the world.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU072115 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner at the Vitosha Hotel tonight in honor of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs. The dinner was attended by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other members of the State Council and government.

'Dynamic, Thorough' Talks Held

AU081448 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 8 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, and the visiting federal vice-chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, met for their third session of talks.

In a businesslike atmosphere, in the spirit of sincerity they went on with the discussion on international issues. In the course of this discussion, which continues yesterday's dynamic and thorough talks, the two sides once again revealed their different approaches to the assessment of the cases underlying the current international situation, in treating its present state and in viewing its prospects. The stands and opinions expressed by Hans-Dietrich Genscher actually coincided with those of the U.S. and the other NATO countries.

In reply to the opinion, expressed by Mr Petur Mladenov, that recently the Western European Union gives signs of promoting cooperation in the military field, too, Mr Genscher tried to justify some of the latest decisions made by the Western European Union, which practically lift the restrictions to the production of certain types of conventional weapons systems in the Federal Republic of Germany. The West German foreign minister emphasised that Western Europe displays an increasing desire for a greater share of the F.R.G. in the military sphere.

Mr Petur Mladenov spoke about the development of international economic relations, stressing that recently certain quarters in the West have been trying to use trade with the socialist countries as a political weapon targeted against them. He condemned the practice of imposing restrictions in a variety of forms on their cooperation with the socialist community countries.

Mr Mladenov and Mr Genscher emphasised that despite the substantial differences in the opinions they expressed on the key international issues, they commend highly the present talks, as the sincere dialogue is essential at this political moment.

The two ministers discussed in detail some hot spots of tension in various parts of the world. Viewing the explosive situation in the Middle East, which has a bearing on the overall international climate, they emphasised the need to go out of this situation which poses a threat not only to the states in that region but also to the whole world.

Mr Genscher indicated that the Israeli Government coalition is divided over the agreement reached between King Husayn and Mr Yasir 'Arafat, as well as that there are substantial differences in the assessment to the accord given by certain Arab states. He said that he welcomes the talks on Middle East questions, recently held in Vienna between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Mr Petur Mladenov said that the very fact that the U.S.S.R. and the United States of America have met to discuss such an important issue is a good indication in itself.

The chief of Bulgarian diplomacy expressed the opinion that the most dependable road to the settlement of the Middle East crisis and of its crux, the Palestinian question, passes through the convocation of a representative international conference under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation with the participation of all parties, concerned, the Soviet Union and the U.S. included. He laid explicit emphasis on the well-known stand of Bulgaria in respect to the right of Palestinians to an independent homeland of their own, with concurrent guarantees to be provided for the security of the other countries in the region, Israel included.

The two ministers expressed the opinion that the Iran-Iraq conflict should be resolved by peaceful means.

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Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher signed an agreement between the two countries' governments extending the term of the 10-year Agreement on Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Economic Relations Commended

AU081452 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 8 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, received today Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice-chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, who is visiting here.

During the talks they discussed a wide range of questions concerning bilateral relations. Special attention was given to trade and economic cooperation, which was highly commended. It was emphasized that despite the good development of bilateral economic relations, there are still untapped reserves for their further promotion.

Taking part in the talks was Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Zhivkov-Genscher Talks Sincere

AU081509 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 8 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice-chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, who is paying an official visit here.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, and Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher made a thorough analysis of the crucial issues in the current international situation, East-West relations included.

Bulgaria's State Council president expressed the view that the present complicated situation in Europe and worldwide could be changed for the better only by means of an honest and businesslike dialogue, above all on disarmament issues and especially in the nuclear sphere. It was made explicitly clear that this dialogue should be based on the principles of parity and equal security and should take into account the legitimate interests of all parties, and that it should not be used to screen the pursuit of superiority.

Only the adherence to these principles, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasised, as well as the strict implementation of the comprehensive approach, i.e. the strict observance of the agreements reached by the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. on January 8 this year, could secure positive results of the upcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva. It was stressed that Bulgaria welcomes these new and exceedingly important negotiations in the field of disarmament on the whole range of mutually related questions of space and nuclear weapons and that in his opinion the prevention of outer space militarisation is an objective of vital importance for peace.

The State Council president emphasised Bulgarias determination to preserve unswervingly in pursuing her constructive peaceloving policy and, together with the socialist community countries, to make active efforts towards the strengthening of peace, security, confidence and cooperation, towards progress in the disarmament area and above all in nuclear disarmament, and for extension of the process of detente. He brought into prominence the tangible contribution to the cause of peace, which Bulgaria makes through her Balkan policy, aimed at turning the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and into a region of good-neighbour policy and cooperation.

Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher set forth before Mr Todor Zhivkov the F.R.G. Government's stands on the principal international issues, on East-West relations and on the problems of disarmament.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher discussed bilateral relations in various spheres. They expressed satisfaction over their good state and over their normal development. At the same time it was emphasised that despite the results already achieved, there are opportunities which should still be utilized for the further promotion of mutual relations, more specifically of economic and techno-scientific cooperation.

They expressed the hope that the current talks will have a positive impact on Bulgarian-F.R.G. relations. The common desire was expressed for the continuation of the political dialogue.

The meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of sincerity, was attended by Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarias minister of foreign affairs.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 8 March carries an identical report on the Zhivkov-Genscher talks today, and then adds: "Afterwards, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon for Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, and Petur Tanchev; members of the government; and the officials who are accompanying the guest."]

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1503 GMT on 8 March adds: "Genscher said that both sides want Zhivkov's visit to Bonn, canceled last autumn, to take place as soon as possible."]

Genscher Holds Press Conference

AU082019 Sofia BTA in English 1952 GMT 8 March 85

[Text] Sofia, March 8 (BTA) -- Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher federal vice-chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the F.R.G., who paid an official visit here at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, told Bulgarian and foreign reporters at a press conference today that he leaves the country convinced the Bulgaria and the F.R.G., to the best of their powers, will be contributing constructively to the process of improving East-West relations. The chief of West German diplomacy expressed the opinion that the promotion of bilateral relations (in his assessment F.R.G.-Bulgarian relations are good) has an impact on East-West relations and helps their improvement. The distinguished guest is of the opinion that talks with the socialist community countries are always important when they come on the eve of significant international events. Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher observed that the current dialogue between the F.R.G. and Bulgaria had passed with both sides being fully aware that all European peoples are called upon to contribute to easing international tensions, to encourage detente and cooperation.

The F.R.G. foreign minister said the Federal Republic expects that the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on the whole range of nuclear and space weapons issues be held as reported in the announcement on the agreement reached on their opening date. Along with that, he set forth the F.R.G. Government interpretations of the subject and objectives of these negotiations, which is identical with that of NATO and practically amounts to the substitution of this subject and objectives.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher tried to justify the approval on the part of Bonn of the U.S. "star wars" programmes, of the initiative to launch a research effort in this field which costs billions of dollars and which runs counter both to the subject and objectives of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks and to the approval of these talks by the Federal Republic.

The chief of West German diplomacy commented on the development of bilateral economic relations and more specifically on trade and economic cooperation. (Last year's reciprocal trade reached 700 million dollars which confirmed the position of the F.R.G. as Bulgaria's major trading partner among the advanced capitalist countries.) He said that cooperation should be outgrowing its traditional forms, that the latest technological innovations should be made use of, that cooperation should be extended to the markets in third countries.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that during his talks here he had also discussed questions of combating international terrorism, of the anti-drug smuggling drive. He indicated that the Federal Republic and Bulgaria have amassed abundant experience and maintain good cooperation in this field, which is prompted by the understanding that these phenomena pose a threat to mankind, to people across the world no matter where they live, in the socialist or in the capitalist countries. The guest added that bilateral cooperation in this sphere will be activated in the future, and that the two countries' specialised agencies will see to it.

The federal minister of Foreign Affairs emphasised that it is the duty of each politician to tell the truth, and the truth about revanchism in the F.R.G. is that it stands no chance. The overwhelming majority of West Germans are opposed to revanchism.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1600 GMT on 8 March reports: "The 2-day official visit to Bulgaria of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, has ended. At Sofia airport, Hans-Dietrich Genscher was seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov and other officials."]

TANJUG ON BULGARIAN CENSUS, TURKISH MINORITY

AU091850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 6 (TANJUG) — The fifth postwar census in Bulgaria will be held on December 4 this year, it was officially announced.

The postwar official countings of the population in Bulgaria have always caused wider interest, and with good reason, since they reflected an effort to form a "united socialist Bulgarian nation" in that country.

Thus for instance the first census, held in 1946, put the number of Macedonians living in Bulgaria at about 250 thousand, the second, in 1956, at 187,789, whereas the 1965 census reduced their number to a symbolic 7800.

Furthermore, the heading normally reserved for national minorities was omitted altogether from the 1975 census lists, so that those interviewed could only declare themselves as "Bulgarians" under the heading "nationality,"

Preparations for this year's census in Bulgaria coincide with Ankara's claim, on which the Bulgarian public has not so far been informed, that Bulgaria is conducting an assimilation of members of the Turkish nationality living in the country.

The Bulgarian public has not been acquainted either with the fact that Turkey has addressed to Sofia a note calling its attention to the assimilation policy of the Bulgarian authorities.

A Bulgarian Foreign Ministry spokesman has told TANJUG's Sofia correspondent that he cannot say anything on whether Bulgaria has received the note and whether it will answer it.

Estimates put the number of ethnic Turks living in Bulgaria at about one million.

CENTRAL CONTROL AUDITING PLENUM VIEWS TASKS

AU072046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] A plenum of the BCP Central Control Auditing Commission was held in Sofia today with the participation of chairmen of okrug control auditing commissions. The plenum was opened and chaired by Comrade Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control Auditing Commission. A report on the activities of the commission in 1984 and on the tasks mapped out for 1985 was read by Kiril Nestorov, deputy chairman of the BCP Central Control Auditing Commission.

He pointed out that the period under review was characterized by further implementation of the strategy for intensive economic development worked out at the 12th BCP Congress, completed and specified by the BCP National Conference, and in particular by theoretical postulates and practical approaches developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov during the postcongress period. The accountability report mapped out the tasks of the BCP Control Auditing Commission for 1985. The basic task is to perfect control auditing activities and to improve the quality of work. A work plan for 1985 was adopted.

STOPH HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS WITH HUNGARY'S PAL

LD092309 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Lenard Pal, chairman of the National Technological Development Committee, has been received by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Lenard Pal held talks in Berlin with Deputy Premier Herbert Weiz. The two sides agreed to pay special attention in cooperation to technological development projects, to research into new materials and to the application of biotechnological processes in the people's economy.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS DECREE ON RADIO, TV DEVELOPMENT

AU071115 Sofia BTA in English 0733 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 7 (BTA) -- Bulgarias Council of Ministers has adopted a decree and endorsed a comprehensive programme on the development of radio and TV logistics up to 1990.

The technical policy for the further development of radio broadcasting networks on long and medium wave frequencies is channelled in the installation of powerful medium wave transmitters, the synchronisation of medium-powered transmitters and the introduction of low-powered medium wave retransmitters. A powerful long wave radio transmitter will be installed for the first time in this country. It is essential for Bulgaria, whose territory is full of rugged terrains.

A new development in VHF radio broadcasting is the opportunity provided for the speedy construction of new radio networks for stereophonic transmissions.

The two national networks beaming TV programmes will continue their development. New TV stations will be built along with several hundreds of TV retransmitters.

Considerable growth is envisaged for wide-range radio-relay lines transmitting radio and TV programmes to the projects under construction. Space communications will be playing an increasing role in the realization of international exchange of TV and radio programmes and in handling the international telephone traffic.

The comprehensive programme includes experimental research work in the fields of direct satelite radio and TV broadcasting, cable television, etc.

Soviet specialists will help design and construct most of the projects, and the U.S.S.R. will supply part of the equipment.

CULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ALGERIA

AU081641 Sofia BTA in English 1518 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 8 (BTA) -- Today a Buglarian cultural delegation returned from Algeria. It was led by Mr Georgi Yordanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the Committee for Culture.

In Algeria the delegation met with state and political functionaries to discuss the further strengthening and expansion of cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Algeria. At a talk with Mr Abdelmajid Meziane, minister of culture and tourism, they considered the fulfillment of the cultural exchange plan.

Mr Georgi Yordanov was received by Mr Abdelhamid Brahimi, Algeria's prime minister, and by Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member of the Front National de Liberation and head of the front's Standing Secretariat.

Mr Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, was received by Mr Kamal Bouchama, minister of youth and sport, and by Mrs Leila Laieb, minister of secondary and technical education.

BRIEFS

FRENCH ECONOMIC CONTACTS -- Sofia, March 9 (BTA) -- On March 8 and 9 this year the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held talks with a delegation of the French Ministry of External Relations on question of international economic relations. The French delegation was led by Mr Bernard Fouin. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was represented at the talks by Mr Asen Zlatanov, head of the International Economic Organizations Department. The French delegation was received by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1650 GMT 9 Mar 85 AU]

GENSCHER USSR VISIT SEEN IN LIGHT OF GENEVA TALKS

AU081211 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Mar 85 p 7

[Milan Rusko article in "Word on Events" column: "Excuses Will Not Stand the Test"]

[Text] This Monday, 4 March, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG federal vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, undertook a brief working visit to Moscow. Because the visit was unannounced, several commentators termed it "unexpected." In any case, the visit affirmed that diplomatic activity prior to the beginning of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva is being conducted at an accelerated rate. At the same time, the visit showed that the USSR is not erecting any obstacles to political dialogue, provided there is even the least prospect of a constructive discussion on arms limitation. During the Moscow talks between FRG representative Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Comrade Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, several international problems were assessed, as were the issues of bilateral Soviet-West German relations.

The appraisal of the international situation submitted by Comrade Gromyko pointed out the dangerous intentions of the U.S. Government, which is seeking to achieve military supremacy over the USSR. For this purpose it is realizing new armament programs in the sphere of both conventional and nuclear arms and is preparing to change outer space into an arena of confrontation. It is a tragic thing that the U.S.' West European allies in NATO -- and the FRG is one of them -- are supporting these ambitions. In January of this year, the West German periodical BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK stated that Bonn is openly "joining the militarization of outer space." An office of the FRG Scientific-Technical Society for Aviation and Astronautics was opened in Washington. The office is cooperating with American institutions engaged in MILITARY [uppercase word published in widespace] research concerning outer space. According to the paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, one of the main supporters of space armament, U.S. General Abrahamson, is also involved in this cooperation. Several West German firms are hoping to be able to parasitize on the profits of the American military-industrial complex, which has already been promised at least a $26-billion profit for weapons which, according to imperialist strategists, should ensure hegemony for the United States.

In keeping with the present line, Genscher attempted in Moscow to explain the American space programs in a distorted way.

The Soviet reply remains unambiguous and was also explained in the speech submitted by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko on 22 February 1985. First, the USSR is not striving to acquire any unilateral advantages with regard to the United States and the NATO countries; it wants to develop normal relations with them and to live in peace. Second, the USSR wants the feverish arms race to be halted, not continued; that is why it is proposing a whole number of measures, especially the nuclear arms freeze and an end to the deployment of more missiles. Third, the USSR is concerned with a real reduction in the strength of accumulated arms, and at the beginning, with the reduction of a substantial part of these arms -- not with the creation of further arms systems, either in outer space, or on earth. "Our final aim," Comrade Chernenko stressed," is total elimination of the threat of nuclear war." The USSR's constructive approach was also manifested in Comrade Chernenko's reply to the Nordic antiwar organization "For an Immediate Treaty," in which he supported the idea of establishing a nuclear weapons-free zone in northern Europe and proposed that such a zone also be set up in the Baltic area.

All the proposals mentioned above would undoubtedly help improve the current atmosphere of tension, not only in Europe but also throughout the world.

If the FRG Government really wants to help create a favorable international atmosphere at the Geneva negotiations currently in preparation -- as the FRG representative assured in Moscow, albeit in a rather general way -- then it should adopt a realistic attitude toward the Soviet proposals, which are not the consequence of fear about the USSR's own safety, but the consequence of a principled interest in averting the threat of a nuclear war. This would undoubtedly also contribute to the further development of relations between the USSR and the FRG.

SUDETEN GERMAN REVANCHIST CLAIMS CRITICIZED

AU081140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Mar 85 p 7

[Stanislav Oborsky article in the "Note" column: "Wouldn't They Like to Grab Them"]

[Text] According to a report from Bonn published in RUDE PRAVO on 5 March, the chairman of the so-called Sudetan German Association, Kudlich, has declared in Munich that the Czechoslovak border areas must be acquired and that members of his association want to return to them. This is an affront to our Republic and a downright revanchist territorial claim.

It is known and documented that during the bourgeois republic, the followers of Heinlein [Sudeten German leader] were buying people for a little as five korunas. Terrible poverty used to exist in the Sudeten area in former times, especially in the mountains. But even in the mercantile city of Chomutov it was no better; people here also lived below the poverty line -- for example, the workers from the Mannesmann factory. It is no coincidence that we found antifascists among these people.

In the 40 years that have elapsed since the liberation of the Republic by the Soviet Army, our North Bohemia Region has undergone quite a change. In 1946, when the Chomutov pipe rolling mill reached its prewar production volume, it was an event about which newspapers -- at least our communist newspapers -- wrote. Now those figures of yesteryear are a bit ridiculous because the rolling mill's production is now many times higher than it was in 1946 and its products include even pipes for nuclear power plants.

But it is not only the Chomutov rolling mill that has changed. Let us take a glance at coal. There have never been such huge collieries in North Bohemia, and they have never produced so much coal. But today they exist and are producing this much coal. Or the power plants -- for example, the one in Tusimice....

But it is not only industrial enterprises that are involved. A new city has been built in most; Chomutov will shortly merge with Jirkov, whose housing developments keep on spreading; and Teplice and Louny are becoming more beautiful. In short, the North Bohemia Region, despite all its difficulties, is on the upswing. Much human work, material, and financial resources have been invested here. And the region has prospered, to our happiness.

We are not really surprised at Mr Kudlich, the chairman of the so-called Sudeten German Association, declaring precisely in Munich that it is necessary to acquire the Czechoslovak border areas. Wouldn't they like to grab them!

Speeches can be long, but hands are usually short.

Mr Kudlich and his Sudeten German Association's hands are quite short.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 7 March on page 7 in the "On the Margin" column also carries a 350-word article by Juraj Bydzovsky titled "Who Encourages Revanchists."

[Bydzovskys article also criticizes Kudlich for his statement concerning the re-acquisition of CSSR border areas by members of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft. He also criticizes official FRG quarters for "incessantly encouraging this recanchist effrontery,"]

RUDE PRAVO PRAISES RECENT BRUSSELS PEACE FORUM

AU091500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 85 p 7

[Article in the "Note" column by Stanislav Stepanek, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent in Brussels: "Common Struggle"]

[Text] Communists, socialists, liberals, and representatives of other political currents, religious circles, and social organizations met at the international forum for peace and security in Europe which ended Sunday in Belgium. The broad array of views at this conference shows that the struggle for peace is truly a cause of all people, regardless of their political or religious credos.

This was also affirmed by the entire course of the forum, which was permeated by a general effort to concentrate on what unites us, on establishing the broadest possible front that could meaningfully contribute to averting the threat of nuclear war. The activation of peace forces, launching a dialogue, and searching for alternatives to a nuclear apocalyspe -- this is the task today of the front that has been forming and systemically strengthening. That was also the direction of the deliberations in Belgium. One could not but note the fact that the deliberations were held in a country that faces a governmental decision on whether to accept American missiles on Belgian territory, in a country whose public in its absolute majority rejects these weapons. Some delegates stressed in this connection that Belgium, together with other West European countries, is the target of American pressure that is not only concerned with the deployment of missiles, but is also oriented toward coercing agreement with Washington's harzardous plan for militarizing outer space. The commission of the forum unequivocally rejected this dangerous course.

A number of proposals aimed at improving the international political atmosphere cropped up in the discussion. The entire forum was marked by a constructive endeavor to submit clear peace perspectives. Some views were realistic, others less so. However, the most valuable thing is that the dialogue of various political forces continues and that these forces are succeeding in rallying an ever broader circle of the public around a common goal. The forum also showed that the peace movement has clear objectives and increasingly greater authority at its disposal.

RADIO REPORTS CHERNENKO DEATH ANNOUNCEMENT

DW111207 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in Germar at 1106 GMT on 11 March carries the following announcement after its scheduled news broadcast: "Here are all broadcasting stations of the GDR. We will now read a report from the Soviet news agency, TASS:

"The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow to the party and all the Soviet people that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died at 1920 on 10 March 1985 following a grave illness.

"The name of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding representative of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and a staunch fighter for the ideals of communism and for peace, will remain forever in the hearts of the Soviet people and all of progressive mankind."

Following this announcement, the radio carries somber music instead of its normal programming.

REPORTAGE ON 1985 LEIPZIG SPRING TRADE FAIR

Leaders Tour Fair

LD101333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0949 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership made their traditional tour at the opening on Sunday of the 1985 Leipzig Spring Fair (10-16 March) which is bringing together 9,000 exhibitors from throughout the world under the motto "For outward-looking trade and technical progress."

Those participating include members and candidate members of the SED Politburo: Premier Willi Stoph, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, Werner Felfe, Herbert Haeber, Joachim, Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Guenter Schabowski and Gerhard Schuerer.

Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle said in a message of welcome that the unshakable desire of the GDR to work for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism and to promote through the development of economic relations a sincere policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders was being affirmed at this scene of peaceful trade and comparison of scientific and technical performance. Forty years after the liberation of the German people by the USSR and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition, the GDR is a state enjoying high regaed in the world as a result of its peaceful work and creative activity.

Honecker on FRG Relations

LD101921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Mar (ADN) -- At the exhibition stand of the FRG concern Hoesch AG of Dortmund, Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, and the other members of the party and state leadership of the GDR were welcomed by Chairman of the Board Dr Detlev Carsten Rohwedder and other leading representatives of the company.

The chief of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam and the economics minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Reimut Jochimsen, were present.

Dr Rohwedder described the visit by Erich Honecker and the other representatives of the GDR as a distinction for Hoesch AG, which has been exhibiting at the Leipzig fair for many years. The chairman of the board gave the guests an insight into the product range of the enterprise, the turnover and the business connections, in particular with the GDR. The production program comprises primarily steel and steel products, mechanical engineering as well as special ships. The electronics sector is being developed.

Dr Rohwedder expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the volume of business with foreign trade organizations of the GDR reached a level of around 160 million marks last year, and indeed, as he mentioned, balanced in the quantity and the structure so far as mutual deliveries are concerned. That is a good, balanced, and adequate structure. That has indeed always been a concern of the trade and economic policy of both sides, he stressed.

In the talks, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam confirmed this statement by the chairman of the board. On behalf of the FRG Federal Government Dr Braeutigam stated: We have stable economic relations. We welcome this and proceed from the view that this will remain the case. We want to develop cooperation, to do what can be done and to make our contribution to ensure that the cooperation between all European states can be deepened and extended in the interest of peace and security. This is in the interest of building confidence and of stable relationships in Europe. In this context we wish the Leipzig fair success, Dr Braeutigam stressed.

Erich Honecker thanked Dr Rohwedder for the overview of the development of the enterprise: Hoesch has a good reputation. He recalled the time when he was active as a young man in Dortmund, those difficult years which, it is to be hoped, belong to the past and will not return.

Erich Honecker said the development between Hoesch AG and companies of the GDR is highly valued by himself also; the turnover mentioned by Dr Rohwedder can indeed be perceived, and there is a possibility for the extension of trade relations between companies on both sides.

Erich Honecker referred to the words of the chief of the Permanent Mission of the FRG in the GDR. Dr Braeutigam has stressed that on the part of the Federal Government, the efforts and the good will are present for the development of economic relations between our two countries. This is an incentive for both sides. Nevertheless, the volume of trade last year was M15.4 billion. That can be seen, Erich Honecker stressed, and of course it is distributed among various companies in the FRG. This is to be welcomed in the trade between the GDR and the FRG, also with respect to technology. Our exports are largely top quality products, which compete with FRG companies. We are, however, concerned, stressed Erich Honecker, to promote trade in every respect. And I think that in this way favorable conditions will be created for the further development of overall relations between the GDR and the FRG, as you, Herr Braeutigam expressed here today.

In our two countries, the GDR and the FRG, 8 May will soon be marked. Erich Honecker continued in his dialogue with his hosts.

Erich Honecker touched on a statement, broadcast by television, of a U.S. war veteran who recalled the meeting on the Elbe in Torgau on 25 April 1945 and had added that he and his comrades were driving this year to Torgau in order to affirm, together with representatives of the Soviet Army, the oath they had made at that time on the Elbe, that both sides should be concerned to ensure that this world will never again experience such a war. I believe that this is the decisive question, Erich Honecker stressed.

There have been certain irritations recently, Erich Honecker said, but he believed that the latest statement of the FRG Government by Federal Chancellor Kohl on the inviolability of all existing borders in Europe had contributed to ensuring a certain calm in this matter, and to dampening somewhat those who demand border revisions. I mention this in this context because such matters affect not only the overall relations of the countries but also economic relations.

But following the most recent statement, I think that this will have an extraordinarily good influence on our mutual efforts toward ensuring that the world is not pitched into the inferno of a nuclear war. And in this connection I would like to say, Erich Honecker turned to Dr Braeutigam, that we value very highly your short statement on the further development of relations.

We, for our part, are concerned likewise to develop those relations. The best example are the mutual relations between Hoesch and companies of the GDR. He wished them all the best for the future, and for the increase in turnover.

In this connection, Dr. Rohwedder recalled a very interesting contract which was concluded last year between Hoesch AG and companies of the GDR. Hoesch AG takes delivery of raw steel and slabs from the iron processing combine of the GDR which are rerolled in Dortmund and delivered back. Both sides are very satisfied with respect to this agreement which is of the magnitude of 500,000 metric tons. The quality which comes out of the new plan in the iron processing combine is quite excellent, Dr Rohwedder said. That is altogether a good thing which promises favorable things for both sides in the future.

USSR Arms Stance Supported

LD101843 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Mar (ADN) -- The protection of peace is the only alternative to confrontation and arms buildup. Erich Honecker stressed this in his toast at the traditional reception in the Soviet pavilion at the fair. The USSR, the CPSU and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko will perform indefatigable work, full of initiative, in the interest of mankind for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

"The people connect many expectations and hopes for positive results with the Soviet-American negotiations beginning in Geneva in a few days," Erich Honecker said. The GDR supports fully and completely the view of the USSR that it is important to achieve concrete measures on arms limitation and disarmament in these negotiations, on the whole complex of issues in space and nuclear weapons, in order finally to reach the abolition of nuclear weapons altogether.

The GDR, Erich Honecker said, will also in the future work at the side of the USSR to ensure that reason and realism will prevail in international relations and a change for the better is brought about, to which political dialogue performs valuable services. "Open world trade and economic relations on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantages play a peace-promoting role." May the 1985 Leipzing Spring Fair also contribute to this.

Here in Leipzig, the great weight of the USSR as a trade partner in the world of today is proved convincingly. Trade and economic relations with the USSR are for many countries an essential element of their economic development, mainly because this trade is carried out on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

Erich Honecker expressed the certainty that the GDR will succeed in solving all fundamental scientific-technological, economic, and social tasks at the side of the USSR. He pointed to the fact that in 1984 the exchange of goods between both countries amounted to 15 billion rubles and that presently there are more than 200 agreements that embrace all decisive areas of national economic development.

Importance of Geneva Talks

LD101856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Mar (AN) -- The fate of the world depends to a significant degree on whether there is success in preventing the arms race in space and stopping it on earth. Anatoliy Mayorets, minister of electrical equipment industry of the USSR, stated this in the Soviet pavilion at the traditional reception for the GDR party and state leadership. It is not by chance that the eyes of all people of good will are now directed particularly towards Geneva, where the Soviet-American negotiations on the whole complex issue of space and nuclear weapons will soon begin.

The situation on earth remains complicated and in many respects dangerous. Imperialism, Mayorets said, is replacing the historical competition of the two opposed social systems with psychological warfare. "It is gambling on a confrontation in relations between states, on an arms race without precedent in its dimensions, and on the attainment of military superiority. This policy is hazardous and absolutely without prospects." The socialist fraternal countries will not permit a violation of the military-strategic balance.

The minister emphasized that Leipzig fairs, in the course of many decades, have made their contribution to the consolidation of peace and the development of trade and economic relations between states of different social orders.

Stoph Hosts Banquet for Soviets

LD101853 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph, on Sunday gave a banquet in honor of the Soviet Government delegation that is staying in the GDR on the occasion of the Leipzig Spring Fair and that is led by Minister of the Electrical Equipment Industry Anatoliy Mayorets.

In this, the joint view was affirmed that life and the survival of humanity depend on strengthening peace and removing the danger of a nuclear inferno.

For this reason, the eyes of all people of good will are directed at this precise moment towards Geneva where negotiations between the USSR and the United States are soon to start on the whole complex issue of nuclear and space weapons. They expect that the militarization of space will be prevented and that in this way favorable conditions will be created for disarmament on earth.

The partners in the talks expressed their deep satisfaction with the constant strengthening of fraternal relations between the friendly parties, states, and peoples, which is becoming increasingly apprent in many ways in the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people. The constant deepening of relations in the realization of the GDR-USSR Friendship Treaty, as well as in the Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production is vivid proof is this.

Stoph UK's Channon Meet

LD101929 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR and Great Britain want to develop further relations for mutual benefit in the interest of peace and detente. Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and British Minister for Trade Paul Channon stated this in Leipzig on Sunday. Channon is in Leipzig for a visit to the spring fair lasting several days.

In the exchange of views, conducted in an open atmosphere, current international issues were discussed, as well as further development of bilateral relations. Willi Stoph stressed the undiminished topicality of the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states for arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security and for the creation of a healthy climate in international relations, and emphasized the efforts of the GDR for the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

In view of the present tense international situation, both parties to the talks stressed the usefulness of political dialogue and expressed the hope that the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva will be conducted successfully.

On the same day Paul Channon was received by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for environmental protection and water management, and by Felix Meier, minister for electrical engineering and electronics. During the talks, possibilities and concrete measures for the intensification of economic cooperation were discussed.

Honecker Meets Japanese Group

LD110433 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Mar (ADN) -- Today in Leipzig Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Dr Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and chairman of the supervisory board of Nippon Steel Corporation, members of the board of the economic committee, and other leading representatives of the Japanese economy who are in the GDR for the 14th meeting of the economic committees.

Erich Honecker described the GDR's view that the preservation of peace and the removal of the danger of war were the most important tasks at the present. The towns of Dresden, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki, which have arisen again, are a warning and an obligation to ensure that the greatest possession of humanity, a life in peace, is preserved, he said. The GDR will always be a reliable partner when it is a question of preparing the path for reason, understanding, and cooperation on an equal footing.

The partners in the talks agreed that the development of economic cooperation occupies a secure place in the shaping of interstate relations in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence and helps to make them stable and reliable.

Erich Honecker reported on the successful development of the GDR economy. A new phase of creative work has begun for the citizens of the GDR: the preparations for the 11th SED Congress, which will discuss and resolve the tasks to further shape the advanced socialist society, including the development of the economy up to 1990.

What has been achieved so far, the desire to achieve more, and the commited efforts of the workers make it possible to successfully continue the proven course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy.

The two sides stated that there exist favorable prerequisites for future cooperation to mutual advantage on the basis of positive economic development in both countries. The partners in the talks exchanged views on how to deepen trade and economic relations in the coming years.

Erich Honecker praised the successful work of the GDR and the Japan-GDR Economic Committees that contributed substantially to further developing the high level of trade and economic relations in 1984. He expressed the conviction that the intensification of economic cooperation will continue in the coming years as well.

The Japanese side stressed the need to preserve peace and international stability for the development of world trade and cooperation. They praised the efforts of the GDR and the personal commitment of Erich Honecker for the strengthening of peace.

On behalf of the members of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, Dr Eishiro Saito expressed thanks for the high regard for the work of the economic committees and stressed the interest of Japanese economy in developing cooperation with the GDR. The Leipzig spring fair provides excellent opportunities for this. The members of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee set themselves the aim of making a significant contribution toward the future shaping of relations with the GDR, especially in the spheres of economy and trade.

Officials Meet Italian Minister

LD110047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1940 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Mar (ADN) -- Italian Foreign Trade Minister Dr Nicola Capria continued his exchange of views with leading GDR personages on Sunday in Leipzig. Consultations were held with Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building, and Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, chemical industry minister, on the accelerated development of the economic, industrial, and technical cooperation in textile and tool-making machinery, and in chemical products, as well as in chemical plant construction.

It was agreed to make use of the capabilities of these industrial sectors to deepen mutual trade, as well as for the joint activity of companies from both countries in third markets and to create stable foundations for this by way of long-term agreements.

Honecker Attends Concert

LD092337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1924 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 9 Mar (ADN) -- With a festive concert in the new Gewandhaus in Leipzig the trade metropolis of the GDR welcomed this evening its guests from all over the world to the 1985 spring fair. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership were warmly welcomed.

The glittering evening was experienced by the leaders of government delegations, including Anatoliy Mayorets, USSR minister for electrical equipment industry, leading representatives of economy and trade, and the banks from numerous countries, and exhibitors and businessmen from all continents.

Among the numerous foreign guests were Paul Channon, minister of state for trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Dr Nicola Capria, minister of foreign trade of the Italian Republic; Gerrit Braks, minister of agriculture and fisheries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; and Alexandru Necula, minister of the machine tool industry of the SR of Romania.

SPEECHES, AWARDS MARK INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Stoph at Awards Ceremony

LD082155 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Today in Berlin Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, praised the contribution of women to strengthening the socialist state of workers and peasants as a cornerstone of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe. At an awards ceremony to mark International Women's Day, he said that women and girls are expressing in word and deed their agreement with the policy directed toward the good of the people, family happiness, and the protection of peace. They know that, in the GDR, with their honest, conscientious work, full of initiative, they are making the best contribution to preserving peace. In the struggle for a peaceful future, the deep friendship with the USSR and the other socialist countries is of particular concern for the women of the GDR. The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the liberation of the German people, in particular, make one especially aware that all life and work in the GDR are closely linked with 8 May 1945.

Willi Stoph bestowed the Clara Zetkin Medal on meritorious women.

Honecker Addresses Reception

LD082001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- At a reception marking International Women's Day, Erich Honecker, in his speech, referred to the great revolutionary tradition of International Women's Day decided upon 75 years ago by the international women's conference in Copenhagen on Clara Zetkin's proposal.

The world has fundamentally changed since then. International Women's Day has remained, while the fighting conditions have changed. The SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman said:

The socialist world system that exists today, exercises a growing influence on international development in which women are equal. The imperialist colonial system has been removed. The women of the nationally liberated peoples are playing an increasing role in shaping their new life. Women of the socialist countries together with those from the capitalist states are standing in a united front for peace, freedom, and social progress, Honecker said. Together they are attempting to ensure that a nuclear inferno is prevented. This calls for the preservation of life for our generation, for our children, and childrens' children. The peoples' happiness can only flourish in a world saved from nuclear catastrophe. We are cognizant of the fact that no question is more important than to frustrate those who, by fanning the arms race, are playing with nuclear destruction, Honecker said. This is not only a necessity, but also a real possibility 40 years after the victory and liberation.

If today we can consider with still greater hope a future in which mankind can pursue its everyday work peacefully and in which the last peoples have been liberated from the renewed threat of imperialist slavery, we indeed have every reason. Thanks to the USSR and allied states, thanks to all realistically thinking circles in the world, it has been possible thus far to check those striving for world domination and intent to turn heaven itself into a precinct of hell by means of the arms race, and misuse hitherto unknown scientific findings, Honecker said.

We are not standing at the side of those seeking to make a scientific contribution toward walking the path into the nuclear hell; rather, we are standing at the side of those determined to thwart these efforts by every means.

As you are aware, we have welcomed the joint Soviet-American statement in which the subject and objectives of new negotiations in Geneva on the whole complex of space and nuclear weapons' questions were fixed. We are not disinclined to hope that these new negotiations will lead to arms limitation and disarmament. It must not transpire that weapons systems not currently deployed are installed, Honecker said. The militarization of space must be prevented; the arms race on earth must be ended.

We see more than the mere act of remembrance that on GDR territory, at Torgau, where the historic meeting at the Elbe River took place 40 years ago, veterans of the Great Patriotic War and war participants of the U.S. Army will be meeting on 25 and 26 April to affirm in the spirit of the anti-Hitler coalition their joint striving for peace, security, and international cooperation today, now that a coalition of reason and realism against a nuclear war is on the agenda.

This particular notion was underlined by Konstantin Chernenko in his reply to United Stated war veterans by noting the high regard the USSR has for those living in other countries who participated in the fight against fascism, the great significance of the joint action against a common enemy, and for a lasting peace. From this the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium drew the conclusion, supported by us, that no differences whatsoever must be allowed to hamper a dialogue, that peace can and must be stronger than war, Honecker said.

The dialogue has strengthened those forces who see in the preservation of peace the only alternative to confrontation and the danger of a new world war. This is also the great lesson of 8 May 1945, of the anti-Hitler coalition, of which the USSR was the main force who together with its allies as well as millions of freedom fighters from the whole of Europe, including the German peoples's best daughters and sons, won victory over Nazi barbarism.

It is gratifying that the GDR women in conjunction with their deeds for the overall strengthening of the GDR were simultaneously making a great contribution to the fight for peace. As is known, the position of women in the GDR's social life has changed fundamentally during the past 35 years, the SED Central Committee general secretary said. Equality of men and women, although not yet practised everywhere to the desired extent, is a fact and has become an example for the realization of human rights here and in other socialist countries.

Referring to economic and social aspects, Honecker said that the produced national income rose 4 percent in the first 2 months of this year. Supported by over 20,000 helpers, the workers in the coal and energy sectors, as well as transportation, secured the population and national industry's supply of electricity, gas, and solid fuels. Net production rose 7 percent in industry and productivity rose 6 percent. In agriculture the plan of animal sales to the state was exceeded. Retail trade turnover rose 3 percent. In the first 2 months of this year 28,753 homes were built or modernized.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State, and Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker thanked the country's workers for their successes and diligence. However, one must not rest on one's laurels; matters achieved have always been the starting point for new successes.

He referred to the letter addressed to him by the participants in the SED Central Committee seminar with the directors general of the combines and party organizations in which they promise on behalf of over three million workers to achieve the greatest achievements in 1985 in preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress. Their objective is to exceed the net production plan by M1.7 billion and the industrial goods production plan by M3.7 billion.

Thus, they intend to make a still greater contribution in providing for the population and industry and meeting the export tasks, Honecker said. Consumer goods worth M627 million in excess of the plan are to be produced. Productivity planned for 1985 is to be exceeded by 1 percent. In order to safeguard production growth, while lowering energy and material inputs, physical resources worth M780 million will be returned by means of checks from the state bank.

This is the basis for continuing the proven course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy which is well worth every effort, Honecker said. We intend to create 203,125 homes, 12,690 places in nursery schools, and 25,210 places in kindergartens, as well as 2,615 classrooms and 155 school-gymnasia in 1985.

Following the great building achievements in the cultural sphere, the reopening of the German theater and the Kammerspiele, the inauguration of the Schauspielhaus, the new Friedrichstadtpalast, the Leipzig Gewandhaus, the Dresden Semper Opera House, and many other cultural places, the unity of economic and social policy, especially housing construction, and expenditure for increasing the GDR's defense capability remain the most important tasks, the SED Central Committee general secretary said.

Thus, we are determined to secure successful development in the last year of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan, and thus the foundations for the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan, and to worthily prepare our party's 11th congress.

I do not wish to deal with individual social measures on this occasion, especially those that benefit women and children, Honecker said. However, if we merely consider what is being done for children, then we can rightly say that never before has there been a state on German soil that has done so much for children as our workers and peasants power.

Expenditure today in the unified socialist education system and public health sector has never been as considerable at any time in the GDR's history.

These are revolutionary deeds without parallel and anyone who has participated in this can be all the more proud, Erich Honecker said. After all, the main objective is to safeguard a good future for our children. All of our efforts are wholeheartedly devoted to this endeavor.

Let us work together for the worthy preparation of the 11th SED Congress, for the further shaping of the GDR's advanced socialist society, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of socialism in every respect.

SOELLE MEETS WITH SRV TRADE MINISTERS IN BERLIN

OW091652 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 9 -- G.D.R. Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac held talks in Berlin yesterday on trade relations between the two countries in 1985 and in the current five-year plan, reports A.D.N.

The two sides highly valued the results obtained and expressed the common desire for stable commercial relations in order to extend the bilateral trade relations in the next five-year plan. The two sides will sign a new contract on import and export at the coming Leipzig spring fair.

Le Khac is in the G.D.R. to attend the fair in which Vietnam has been a regular participant in the past 25 years.

STOPH CONFERS WITH YAR ECONOMIC MINISTER

DW081253 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, met in Berlin today with Ahmad Qa'id Barakat, minister of economy and industry of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR].

During the talk, which took place in an open atmosphere, Willi Stoph explained to his guest the GDR's peace policy, which is fully in line with the peace program of the USSR and the other socialist states. He also described the successes achieved by the working people for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR and its economy.

Minister Barakat appreciated the GDR's firm attitude of solidarity toward the Arab states and the just cause of the Palestinian people. The two men agreed on the need to further develop and deepen trade and economic relations. The fourth session of the GDR-YAR joint commission is faced with the task of achieving concrete agreement on the possibilities and requirements of the two sides.

The fourth session of GDR-YAR joint commission opened in Berlin at noon. The delegations are led by Ministers Soelle and Ahmad Qa'id Barakat

HOMANN MEETS ARGENTINE PRESIDENT IN BUENOS AIRES

LD080622 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2041 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Mar (ADN) -- Argentine President Dr Raul Alfonsin has described the GDR's support for the Delhi declaration as valuable encouragement for its initiators.

In a talk with Prof Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, the head of state of Argentina, which is one of the signatories of the Delhi declaration on peace and disarmament questions, expressed thanks for a letter to this effect from GDR State Countil Chairman Erich Honecker. Prof Homann, who is on an official visit to Argentina, also held talks with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

The meetings with the Argentine politicians clearly shows that the two countries agree in principle on fundamental international questions. The two sides emphasized their readiness to deepen relations.

Further Meetings Held

LD100003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1921 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Mar (ADN) -- Professor Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, had further meetings in Buenos Aires with Argentine politicians. At the center of the talks with Dr Victor Martinez, vice president of the Republic and president of the Senate; with Dr Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies; and with senators and deputies were joint efforts for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

The partners to the talks agreed that it is possible for an extension and deepening of bilateral relations between the GDR and Argentina to be achieved through purposeful utilization of existing opportunities.

TISCH MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD082044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- Greater trade union activities in the fight for peace, detente, and disarmament is the first concern of trade union work, Harry Tisch, FDGB chairman, and Anton Hofer, chairman of the group of trade unions' left-wing bloc -- communists, left-wing socialists, and nonpartisans within the Austrian Trade Union Federation -- and WFTU secretary, said in Berlin on Friday.

The two sides welcomed the forthcoming negotiations between the USSR and United States and expect results to be achieved that will avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and further escalation of the arms race. Therefore, they consider it necessary and timely that leading representatives of all European trade unions meet -- as proposed in the appeal of the trade union centers of socialist countries to all trade unionists and workers of Europe -- in order to resolutely manifest their commitment to peace, detente, and disarmament.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the altogether positive development of state and economic relations between the GDR and Austria has also promoted a climate of trust and cooperation between the two countries' trade unions.

PROSPECTS OF GENEVA TALKS; GOOD, BAD SIGNS VIEWED

LD101217 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] The new arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States start on 12 March in Geneva. Vera Sarkany analyses the circumstances under which they will take place and the perspectives:

Although several similar series of discussions have taken place in Geneva in the past decade, there is a large gap between the Soviet stance and the American stance on preventing an arms buildup in space and on limiting strategic and intermediate range nuclear missiles. On the other hand, the accelerated diplomatic efforts of the past few weeks tend to indicate that the possibility of finally reaching an agreement has produced an improvement in international relations. Negotiations of Western politicians in Washington and the meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states equally indicate the demand for consultations. And in the weeks and months preceding the Geneva talks the discussions between the two sides have become more frequent. When the Soviet parliamentary delegation, led by Politburo member Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, arrived in the United States, the American press correctly stressed that with the exception of only Foreign Minister Gromyko, there has been no such high-level delegation in Washington since 1973.

The series of important, high-level consultations has also included talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Federal German foreign minister, in Moscow, Warsaw, and Sofia, as well as the Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi's visit to London. Of course, these meetings were not part of the [word indistinct] of preparations for the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, but they are helping prepare a favorable international atmosphere for the arms limitation negotiations.

While these are clearly favorable developments, certain negative statements cannot be pushed aside. For example, it was stressed more than once in the United States that in spite of the talks with the Soviet Union, research into space weapons will continue, and almost simultaneously with the start of the Geneva talks, the Reagan administration launched an intensive campaign in Congress to (?approve funds for) speeding up the production and deployment of MX missiles. The Soviet Union's response to these developments has been that in the spirit of the preliminary agreement the three (?categories of talks) are to be discussed together in their interrelation in Geneva. If the United States begins to deploy weapons in space, then the talks on other weapons systems are doomed to failure. In response to that, certain American circles have voiced opinions which from the very start have questioned the possibility of success at the Geneva talks. However, it is worth recalling some stages of earlier disarmament negotiations when the start was accompanied by similar attitudes. One thing is certain: No quick result can be expected, but there is hope for a positive outcome, that is, for demilitarizing space and limiting nuclear weapons. This is all the more true because sober-mindedness demands a positive outcome.

LAZAR, GROSZ ADDRESS BUDAPEST PARTY CONFERENCE

LD110028 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1632 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The Budapest Party conference continued its work today at Hungarian Construction Workers' Trade Union [MEMOSZ] headquarters. The conferences of the Borsod, Fejer Megye, Somogy, and Szabolcs party committees also continued. Our first report comes from MEMOSZ headquarters. Julia Tardos and Geza Foldvari report:

[Begin recording] [Tardos] Premier Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Politburo member, spoke during today's proceedings about the debate following the party committee's report. He said it had been critical and self-critical, and had urged thinking and action. During the course of the nationwide debated on the congress guidelines it was establihsed that the party policy enjoys support and continuation of that policy is desired by the public, the premier said.

[Foldvari] Karoly Grosz [MSZMP Central Committee member and Budapest first secretary] summed up the dabate that followed the report, stating that realism is an important feature of the conference. The contributors took account of the problems and tasks without extremism but with honesty.

[Tardos] Today's Budapest party conference was attended and addressed by Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

[Lazar] The voice of the Budapest communists can be heard far away. The stance of this party conference, therefore, has a special significance, for it influences public opinion throughout the country. With knowledge of the report and listening to the debate I am convinced that you are aware of the responsibility attached to this. The country is thinking aloud during this period, in both the literal and symbolic senses of the word. It is summing up experiences, drawing a balance, and forming an opinion concerining tasks. From the opinions expressed thus far, it appears that the party's policy enjoys confidence and that the public is in favor of continuation. It has transpired that expectations are high, as has also been mentioned here during these debates, with regard to the decisions of the 13th party congress. People expect the 13th congress, as the previous ones always have, to again provide answers to the great questions of our lives, and people also expect that the congress will provide a program for the future. The Central Committee's aim is to use the experience of the party conferences and the peoples opinions to formulate in a collective manner its recommendations and satisfy the cherished confidence and expectations of the people.

[Tardos] Gyorgy Lazar then recalled the historical turning point 40 years ago and the work of the past decades. He noted contemporary issues of international relations and said the fact that international tension has increased has not helped the country's domestic economic activity. The period of party conferences is the time for drawing up accounts. Now a few elements from this account:

[Lazar] Let us also dare to speak of our achievements. If we consider what we have promised and what we have achieved, even if we have not achieved everything, the balance is still positive. We must talk about this because people must know there is a purpose behind their work and sacrifice. What am I thinking of? We have stopped and then reversed an unfavorable tendency. I do not want to burden you with too many statistics, but if I remember correctly, the foreign trade deficit in 1978 was approximately 60 billion forints whereas the foreign trade balance registered a surplus of approximately 24-25 billion forints in 1984. During this time we managed to preserve our socialist achivements. To what am I referring? We have full employment and social security. Even if the social situation is not the way we would all like it to be, living conditions are inproving.

Someone might say this is the least we can expect. Yes, for us this is natural. But let us take a quick glance beyond our borders, to the rich West, where during these years unemployment has taken on previously unheard-of proportions, where cutbacks in social expenditure have become part of the program of various governments, and where every opportunity is taken to stifle the people's voice in public affairs. But going on, and once again referring to the achievements, production has increased. National income has increased nearly 8 percent during the past 4 years, and there has been a simultaneous increase in the national wealth. It was in this hall that we heard what has happened in Budapest during the past 4 years, how much richer the capital has become.

And I can cite statistics on how much richer the country has become. But statistics are not needed for this, open eyes are enough. The economic management system's modernization has continued, and this is not a trivial matter either. Lastly, the country's international prestige has increased.

What have we not yet achieved? Well, first of all, we have not yet reached our income goals; national income is important, of course, because that is what we live on. As I have said, the growth is not small, but it has not been as good as planned. It is less than that. Also, less was available for consumption. The second question concerns living standards. Consumption has increased, living conditions have improved but, and Comrade Grosz spoke about this, our goal to maintain the already achieved standard of living was not completely attained. It is well known, many words have been spoken about it here also, that there are social strata burdened with grave problems. I am thinking about pensioners, a group of pensioners, people with small pensions; about large families; and about young people at the beginning of their careers, people starting out in life. The situation of even these people is not hopeless, but it is worse than in the past. It ought to be better. I believe that we cannot create illusions in this context; however, we must take on the task of improving conditions, and people whose lives are a bit easier will have to wait a little longer for the time when we can completely preserve the purchasing power of incomes, whether pensions or wages. The third area where there has not been as much progress as we would have liked is technological development. Development, which is a question of life, is important because it is only by production, by the road of development, that we can overcome our historic disadvantage in comparison to developed capitalist countries, that we can defeat the disadvantage caused by the world economy. Investment is needed for this.

[Tardos] Several other speakers contributed to the debate at the Budapest party conference. In his closing speech, Karoly Grosz, Budapest party committee first secretary, responded to what had been said.

[Grosz] Today's discussion, this agreement, demonstrates as far as I am concerned that those in charge of party life in Budapest, the personalities who determine it, think in unison. This is very reassuring. This is a precondition for our successful work in the future. Thus, I see our number one task as the preservation of this unity of thought and its further enrichment through civilized debate.

[Tardos] Thereafter, Karloly Grosz said in connection with the activities of the party organizations within the enterprises that these party organs cannot intercede on behalf of the enterprises in debates about investment decisions. Several speakers dealt with the situation of young people and with the work of KISZ. Concerning this topic, in his closing speech Karoly Grosz said the following:

[Grosz] It has been noted that our youth have asked to play a part in the development of their future. This is something to be welcomed. I believe there is no barrier to our young people fully participating in the development of their future. However, it is necessary to elucidate what must be understood by this. Does this mean giving them functions and positions? Very well, I say, let us give functions and positions to the young people, but only to those who have already learned the profession. There was a period in our history when it was necessary to make decisions first and learn the profession later. Hopefully, even in a historical perspective, this belongs to the past. It is possible to learn the ways of politics only inside the community. No one brings this skill from home, no one acquires it with his mother's milk. This is something that comes about only in the course of debates, within the framework of fashioning opinions.

It is unfortunate when the expression of opinions is limited to saying what is wrong. More than that is needed.

I believe it is necessary to be more constructive. The public life of young people must be more constructive and only then will this problem be solved.

[Tardos] Economic work, enterprise reserves, the relationship between performance and remuneration: a great deal has been said on these topics at the Budapest party conference. Karoly Grosz summarized the views expressed as follows:

[Grosz] I consider maximum utilization of the possibilities that exist inside the enterprise to be very important. I am not certain whether my feeling is correct, but I believe we have made the least progress modernizing economic management inside the enterprises. However, I believe there is great potential in this area and we can free considerable reserves without any particular ideological, theoretical, or research work, without increased investments, and through modernization of the mechanism inside the enterprises.

I believe the measurement of performance to be very important. I do not want to mention any names because they might not want me to -- though in any case those people cannot vote for me any longer. I visited a particular factory, one of the country's best factories, a factory where special products are manufactured. There isn't a decent iathe operator in that factory who doesn't have a week's reserve time stored up in his locker. [as heard] Even if he were to sleep for an entire week, he would still fulfill his norm. Those who have less in reserve even direct comments at them asking how they can be so silly. Well, if we cannot precisely measure performance, then the majority of people -- those not at a sufficiently high level of consciousness to take everything out of the locker -- will exhibit a strong tendency to laze about or make use of side-opportunities. Thus, it is necessary to plan the measurement of production and performances.

Another matter connected with this, in which there are considerable shortcomings, is development of internal incentives systems. This is something that cannot be undertaken by a minister or deputy premier, nor by a ministry official; rather, this is something that only the internal leaders of the enterprises in question can undertake.

Unless we achieve this, there will never be a system of remuneration that provides wages in line with performance. In that case, as was mentioned yesterday, I believe wages will be a form of social payment.

Another matter: Comrade Berend has mentioned inflation. We believe we are now accustomed to intelligently coexisting with inflation. However, the extent of this is something that public opinion can no longer accept because it is too great. Propaganda work has played a tremendous part in making us accept and get used to inflation. Public opinion has changed considerably in this respect. However, the extent of inflation is too great and we are constantly clashing with people. We ought to carefully consider the following question: How will it be possible to realize a closer proximity to real value on the one hand and differentiation in incomes, with smaller price increases, on the other?

Let me make a few remarks in connection with economic policy. I believe it is very important that the same performance and wages should be achieved in normal working hours as in the enterprise economic working collectives. I think this is very important. I believe this is the sphere where the conflict between the economic working collectives and the people outside the economic working collectives can be resolved. In that case, economic working collectives can be used for their proper purpose -- to utilize extra time and extra performance where this is necessary. Presently economic working collectives are often utilized in places where the factory ought otherwise be closed down.

Only for known reasons or because we lack courage are we unable to do this. This is how we can prevent small economic collectives from becoming a social provision.

[Tardos] In conclusion, Karoly Grosz spoke about ideological work and the future of politics.

[Grosz] How will politics develop in Budapest within the next few years? The workshop where policy is developed is the congress and the Central Committee. The task of the Budapest party committee, just as the task of all the other party organs throughout the country, is to implement policy decisions. I consider what Comrade Lazar said in this connection; namely that we can expect the congress to provide a realistic action program, one that can be supported, as very rich in thought. This is necessary because we now find that people want peace of mind, and to have that it is necessary for them to be able to plan for the future.

We can also expect the congress -- and I believe this is also a rightful demand -- to strengthen our enduring socialist values. In this rapidly changing world, one of the reasons for loss of conviction is a lack of perception regarding those points that continue to be stable in our political, public life. The communists of Budapest recommend to the 13th congress preservation of the values of the policy thus far pursued.

We fully support the Central Committee in developing the directions, if necessary the new directions, of action for the future. We are also aware of the fact that the search for new paths cannot always be free of conflicts or mistakes. Our party's leadership can always count on the support of the communists of Budapest. [end recording]

PPR'S GORYWODA HOLDS ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

Meets With Lazar, Havasi

LD081925 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 8 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Manfred Gorywoda, vice-chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Planning Committee, in the parliament building Friday [8 March]. During the day Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, also met the Polish politician. Present at the cordial meetings were Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, and Jerzy Zielinski, Polish ambassador to Budapest.

Meets With Faluvegi

LD092105 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 9 (MTI) -- Manfred Goryworda, vice-chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission, had talks with Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the National Planning Office, in Budapest on March 7-9.

The parties discussed opportunities for the extension of bilateral economic cooperation in 1986-1990 and assessed plan coordination activity, considering the basis of a long-term bilateral plan coordination programme. It was stated that demands would be better met and economic and commercial relations extended in the future. The parties discussed the tasks of the extension of production cooperation, including the production of buses, electronic spare parts and units, small cars, chemical fibres and rubber industrial products.

Deliveries of reciprocally important raw materials and other products were also coordinated in advance. In return of Hungarian alumina, foodstuffs, medicine and other goods, Poland is to deliver coal, coke, sulphur and others.

The parties discussed opportunities for the development of mutually important services. An increase in the use of Polish ports by the Hungarian party and in bilateral tourism is planned. The parties accepted a programme on the coordination of plans by the middle of the year and plan to improve relations between the central planning institutions of the two countries.

Manfred Gorywoda and his party left Budapest Saturday.

FOREIGN MINISTER VARKONYI MEETS SFRY COUNTERPART

LD111026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0933 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Szeged, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Peter Varkonyi, the Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, began talks in Szeged this morning as part of the 1-day working meeting between Hungary and Yugoslavia in this border town.

Dizdarevic and Varkonyi will exchange views on various aspects of bilateral cooperation, which both sides have assessed as very favorable. Dizdarevic and Varkonyi will also discuss international issues as well as the main trends in the activity of their respective ministries.

MULTIPLE CANDIDATES IN PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL RACES

LD082037 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 8 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has authorized the general election of representatives and council members for June 8, 1985. The 352 constituencies remain unchanged.

The executive committees of local councils are to issue a list of electors who will be informed of their voting rights. Proposed by the Patriotic People's Front, election committees will be set up on March 22, and a national election presidium will be responsible for national issues, and municipal, county, town and municipal district committees for local issues.

Nominated meetings of representatives and council members will be held from April 15 to May 15. At least two candidates will be nominated in every election district of representatives and council members. Patriotic People's Front committees will be responsible for the organization of nominating meetings, with the assistance of political, social and interest representation organizations. Candidates will have to receive the vote of one-third of the electors present at the nominating meeting.

A national list, including 35 candidates assigned by the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, will be introduced. Candidates on the national election list should receive more than 50 percent of the total votes of electors if half the total electors vote.

Representative and council member of a district should also receive more than 50 percent of votes. The candidate, who, besides the elected representative or council member, receives a quarter of votes will be deputy representative or council member.

JARUZELSKI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD092247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] PZPR voivodship report-back conferences were held today in Szczecin, Zielona Gora, Ciechanow, Chelm, Pila and Bydgoszcz.

During the party conference in Szczecin the floor was taken by First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski. Assessing the course of the report-back campaign in the party to date and also pointing out the tasks for further party work, he stressed that the good of the working class, of working people and of socialist Poland demands a consolidated, united and disciplined party. This is the direction despite numerous difficulties and weaknesses which the process of consolidation of the party, the strengthening of its influence and increasing its effectiveness is taking.

Referring to the 40th anniversary of the recovery of the western and northern territories, the first secretary of the Central Committee stressed that because of the pioneering zeal and foresight of the postwar inhabitants of those territories, Szczecin and western Pomerania have in the course of a few years become an inseparable part of the organism of socialist Poland. Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out the need for a constant increase in labor productivity and for the prevention of waste and mismanagement.

On the international situation he assessed the development of Poland's relations with the FRG. He expressed the desire that agreement and cooperation between Poland and the FRG become a truly important component of a better climate of European politics, our joint contribution to the cause of peace in Europe.

Speaking on the tasks of party members and all citizens in the country's socioeconomic development, Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that we still have many problems. Their solution depends on releasing reserves of human energy and independence in various matters. It can only be mobilized if the leading force is the party, operating effectively, mobilizing the working class toward ever higher goals and tasks.

SOLIDARITY, DISSIDENT ACTIVITY REPORTED

Walesa Colleagues Questioned

AU082028 Paris AFP in English 2016 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 8 (AFP) -- Several colleagues of Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, were questioned about him today by the Gdansk public prosecutor, Mr. Walesa said.

It was not clear exactly how many people had been taken in for questioning. Mr. Walesa said there were about 10.

He said the individuals, members of his staff, had all refused to answer questions about their links with him. He himself is to be questioned at the prosecutor's office tomorrow in an inquiry into possible charges against him of organizing an illegal protest.

Mr. Walesa said he intends to refuse to answer questions and will read a protest declaration against the continuing detention of three other Solidarity activists -- Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasniuk.

They were detained during a meeting in February in Gdansk, attended by Mr. Walesa, to discuss the organization of a strike against government proposals for price increases. The strike was later called off when the government agreed to introduce the increases gradually.

Mr. Walesa was not detained at the meeting, but was later threatened with prosecution in relations to his trade union activities.

If found guilty of illegal union activities Mr. Walesa faces a maximum three year prison sentence.

Walesa Summoned

NC091026 Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, March 9 (AFP) -- The leader of the banned Solidarity union, Lech Walsea, was summoned before prosecutors today in the northern city of Gdansk, concerning a complaint lodged against him for "organization of illegal activities," for which he faces a possible three-year prison term.

Mr. Walesa was accompanied by a lawyer, Jacek Taylor. It was not immediately known whether he had responded to prosecutors' questions about the complaint, which was related to Mr Walesa's role in a meeting last month to plan for a protest of food price increases. Last night, Mr Walesa told Agence France-Presse that he would refuse to answer the prosecutors' questions.

Walesa Movements Limited

NC091109 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 9 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union, was warned today not to leave the northern port of Gdansk without authorization, after being summoned to the Prosecutor's Office and warned that he faced a three-year prison term if he did not give up "illegal activities."

Mr Walesa refused to answer questions at the one-hour session, which stemmed from a meeting he presided over last month in Gdansk, and which was aimed at planning protests of food prices.

He was again warned that his "organization of illegal activities" could bring him a three-year jail term.

At the session, Mr Walesa also read a prepared statement protesting the arrests and detainment of three Solidarity officials, Adam Michnik, the theoretician of the Social Self-Defense Committee known as KOR, and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Bogdan Lis, two members of the Solidarity underground leadership.

All three were arrested on February 13 at a meeting in Gdansk, at which Mr Walesa was also charged. At the meeting participants agreed to call a 15-minute factory strike on February 28 to protest food price increases.

Mr. Walesa was not detained, but on February 16 he was called in as a "suspect," and warned to stop his activities. He rejected the warning.

Yesterday, 10 Walesa aides were questioned by the Gdansk Prosecutor's Office about their links to the Solidarity director. All declined to respond.

Solidarity called off the February 28 strike after the government said it would stagger a series of major price increases and increase retirement pensions. But Mr Walesa this week termed the price hikes, which were as high as 75 per cent, a "deception" of the Polish people.

Solidarity Calls For Protest

AU092025 Paris AFP in English 1950 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, March 9 (AFP) -- About 60 political dissidents released under last year's amnesty are in jail again, and Solidarity founder Lech Walesa was today ordered not to leave his home city of Gdansk and told he could face three years in jail if he continues organizing "illegal activities."

In a related development, the underground leadership of Solidarity called today for "a general and co-ordinated protest" April 1 to press demands for an increase in pay to compensate for higher food prices.

A statement called on Polish workers to "hold protest meetings in their factories" during shift changes and after work that day.

Solidarity had planned a nationwide 15-minute strike in protest against the food-price increases for February 28, but cancelled it after the authorities agreed to bring in the hikes in stages and moderate some of them.

However, Mr. Walesa has since termed the revised plan a "deception" of the Poles. It was his attendance at a meeting last month in Gdansk to plan the February 28 strike that brought the current investigation against him, and the arrests of three other top Solidarity officials.

In today's statement, the underground leadership, TKK, said that if pay rises were not granted, Solidarity was considering calling a national strike in June, after the introduction of the third and final round of price increases, which started coming into effect on March 4.

Solidarity wants the government to increase wages by 2,000 zlotys (15 dollars) a month, between now and the end of April. The average wage in Poland is now about 16,500 zlotys (120 dollars) a month.

KPN Meeting Raided

LD091848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] The Security Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has apprehended the participants in an illegal meeting in Warsaw of the so-called Political Council of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]. This constitutes a further illegal meeting of this organization. One of the previous meetings of this kind was held on 22 December last year, in the tower of the Church of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary in Warsaw. These facts testify to a renewal of the antistate activity of the former activists of the so-called KPN, leading to a destabilization of the social situation and to a violation of public order. Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies have made the appropriate submissions to the Prosecutor's Office regarding those detained.

Further Details

AU101626 Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, March 10 (AFP) -- The banned Solidarity trade union has decided to mount its first major protest action since December 1981, on the issue of food price rises. Meanwhile, the authorities have launched a new wave of repression, whose objects have included Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who was yesterday confined to his home town of Gdansk.

Yesterday, a police raid interrupted a meeting in Warsaw and resulted in prison from some 10 members of the Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN). The president of this organisation, Leszek Moczulski, had also benefited from the amnesty. This increased repression has been accompanied by an intense campaign in the official media against outspoken clergy, and "centres of subversion overseas".

Protest at Warsaw University

AU081513 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, March 8 (AFP) -- Two hundred students staged a silent protest at Warsaw University today to commemorate a wave of campus protests that had began here on March 8, 1968, with clashes between students and militiamen.

Guards sealed off the university today as the demonstration took place inside.

Students laid wreaths at a plaque commemorating the 1968 events and which was unveiled four years ago, today, before the free trade union Solidarity was banned.

The wreaths bore the name of the outlawed trade union.

The 1968 demonstration was called to protest against the expulsion of two student leaders -- Adam Michnik and Sewryn Blumsztajn, who later became founders of KOR, the Workers Self-Defence Committee -- and to demand greater democratic freedoms and less censorship of the press.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS INTERNAL MINISTRY MEETING

AU081435 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 2 March, PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski attended the district accountability meeting of the PZPR organization of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The delegates to the conference evaluated the achievements of the organization in the present accountability term.

They also discussed the most important problems of ideopolitical and educational work resulting from the current tasks of the ministry and mapped out the main lines of the district party organization's activities to the end of the term.

The conference was attended by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Committee in Warsaw; Army General Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs; and Janusz Kubasiewicz, head of the Central Committee Administration Department.

Minister C. Kiszczak discussed the tasks of his ministry in the struggle against the adversaries of the socialist state and against political crimes and social ills. M. Wozniak spoke of Warsaw's political-economic problems and of their implications.

Taking a stand on the issues brought up during the discussion, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the party leadership fully appreciates the difficult and greatly responsible service and daily efforts of the functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He pointed to the basic tasks facing the ministry and its party organizations and on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee extended to the conference and to all functionaries of the ministry best wishes for further achievements in their service and for their personal happiness.

The resolution adopted by the conference stressed that militant sociopolitical activities are the most important factor in fostering the conscious and active attitudes of the functionaries. This will be furthered by constant efforts to enrich the forms and methods of ideopolitical training and to strengthen service and party discipline.

RAKOWSKI ATTACKS 'RADICALISM OF BELLICOSE CLERGY'

AU101741 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Vice Premier M. Rakowski has met with Opole party and cultural aktivs. Speaking of the need to greatly increase the impact of constructive forces on our society's consciousness, he stressed that, despite the existing conditions for self-government, a certain psychological barrier is preventing many people from actively sharing in sociopolitical life and that this is a highly complicated problem which will take time to solve. However, the fact is that indifference is not our greatest enemy. Nor do the activities of the various streams of opposition and of those sections of the clergy that engage in activities amounting to a political struggle help promote accord among our people. The radicalism of these bellicose clergy has been on the increase in the past few years. We must resist those sinister trends toward monopolizing the role of the Catholic Church as the only moral force in our country.

M. Rakowski also met scientists and students of the Opole High Pedagogical School.

ZSP CONGRESS ELECTS NEW SUPREME COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

LD081148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] The First Congress of the Association of Polish Students [ZSP] will continue debating today in Warsaw. Last night Antoni Dragan was elected new chairman of the Supreme Council of the ZSP.

SIWICKI HOLDS TALKS WITH ARMY EMPLOYEES UNION

LD092152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, met the leadership of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Army Employees. Matters connected with the activity of the trade union were discussed. It was stated that the organization should undertake activities aimed at improving management and the organization of work, and at increasing its efficiency and the productive activity of work teams.

RCP CC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, OTHER ISSUES

AU082150 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Today at the headquarters of the RCP Central Committee, a working meeting was held on issues regarding industry, investments, transportation, agriculture, demographic evolution in 1984, and the development of the electoral campaign under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Along with the RCP secretary general, Comrade Elena Ceausescu took her seat in the presidium, as well as Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Miu Dobrescu, Ludovic Fazecas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, and Ilie Verdet.

The meeting was attended by candidate members of the Executive Committee, secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, Central Committee members, government members, first secretaries, secretaries responsible for issues of organizational work and for economic ministries and coordinating institutes, party activists, and activists of mass and civic bodies.

Convened on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, the meeting analyzed -- in the light of objectives and tasks set forth by the 13th RCP Congress -- the way in which actions were taken to fulfill the plan for the first 2 months of 1985, particularly in the fields of export and investments, and measures that must be taken in order to recover in the shortest time possible the arrears registered in January and February -- when the particularly harsh conditions of this winter hampered the scheduled plan fulfillment -- and measures to ensure optimal fulfillment at all indexes in the current year.

The meeting took place in plenum and in groups according to counties. During the meeting the participants discussed with exactingness and responsibility the economic activity in the first 2 months of this year, and stressed that the working people made consistent efforts to overcome difficulties caused by this winter and to fulfill plans and commitments assumed in the socialist competition under conditions of sensible utilization of electrical energy and fuel. The meeting pointed out that the results registered in the first 2 months of this year could have been much better if in all sectors and at every workplace the workers had acted with more determination and responsibility in observing technological and plan discipline, the norms of energy, fuel, and raw material consumption, and the norms of good management of all resources made available for the economic units.

Starting from this situation, the discussions pointed out that the RCP county committees along with leading cadres and experts in the productive units and industrial centers and ministers, must analyze the shortcomings in a spirit of responsibility and establish further concrete measures to be taken to ensure a normal production flow, to completely fulfill the plan in itemized and commodity production, giving priority to the production earmarked for exports, and to gradually recuperate the arrears registered during previous months.

At the same time the meeting stressed the need for strictly integrating every unit and every product in the stipulated raw and other material and fuel consumption, further reducing these consumptions, even below the planned levels, and eliminating any form of waste and recovering and making a better use of reusable resources.

During the meeting the ways of preparing the spring agricultural campaign was examined, and it was stressed that under the conditions of a prolonged winter all possible measures must be taken to ensure that activity is carried out in the shortest possible time and at a high agrotechnical level. Regarding the results of the animal census, highlighting the increase in the number of animals achieved during recent years, the need was stressed for the party organizations and bodies and the central and local agricultural bodies to act further in order to increase the number of animals both in state and cooperative agricultural units, in the farms of the cooperative farmers, and the farms of private producers, and to achieve the number of animals stipulated for the period 1985-1990.

The meeting also discussed some aspects of the demographic evolution in 1984. Along this line, the need was expressed to carry out an intensive political educational activity with the view of strengthening the family and increasing the birth rate, thus ensuring our nation's vitality and youth.

Regarding the preparations and proceedings of the elections for the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils, it was stressed that the civic meetings for electing the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front candidates, their meetings with the voters, and the great number of organizational, educational, and cultural activities point out the fact that the entire electoral campaign is a new and true expression of the profound democratic character of our socialist system, is an enthusiastic manifestation of our whole nation's unity around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; a unity that proves the moving force of our fatherland's unflinching progress on the road of socialism and communism.

The important political event of 17 March is expected in an atmosphere of vivid enthusiasm, intensive mobilization of all working people to attain new successes in implementing the policy of our party and state, which places above everything the well-being and happiness of all our people, the fulfillment of their aspirations to live and work in a climate of lasting peace, friendship, and cooperation with all the nations of the world.

In concluding the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The speech of the RCP secretary general was followed with particular attention and interest and was applauded at length.

The speech is going to be published.

Coal Filfillment Discussed

AU092040 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] A meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee took place today under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

During the meeting the Political Executive Committee examined and adopted the program on the achievements of coal output provided by the plan for 1985. Drawn up on the basis of tasks set forth by the RCP leadership and personally by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the program establishes necessary measures for completely and optimally fulfilling the coal output plan for this year. The program envisages a reorganization of coal output for 1985 by reducing it to below plan provisions during the cold season -- January, February, and December -- and increasing it according in order to recover during the rest of the year, particularly during the second and third term. Energy-coal delivery to the beneficiary units is also to be reorganized in keeping with the electrical energy program in the coal power plants, and coal delivery to the people is also to be reorganized.

With a view to optimally implementing the important measures included in this program, the Political Executive Committee asked the Ministry of Mines and the management of mining plants and units to act with all determination to increase the utilization of existing capacities and equipment, to ensure that repair work on equipment is carried out in time, and to continuously improve excavation technologies, particularly in the lignite pits of the Oltenia Basin, in order to completely fulfill the investment plan, to ensure the technical-material basis and manpower, and to strengthen order and discipline aimed at carrying out normal excavating activity throughout the year and at increasing the quality and quantity of coal output. In order to ensure better coal transportation and its delivery to the electrical power plants, the Political Executive Committee decided that responsibility for transportation in mining enterprises and for land transportation -- from mine to the electric power plant -- should be transferred to the mining enterprises.

The Political Executive Committee examined and endorsed the program for fulfilling the crude oil plan for 1985, the envisaged level of it amounting to 12.6 million metric tons -- that is, 10 percent higher than the figure achieved in 1984. The program notes that unfulfilled production caused by the bad weather is to be reorganized for March 1985. In order to achieve the daily planned level and to recover losses, the meeting established various measures to be taken in order to put back into production all the oil wells affected by the harsh weather in the shortest time possible -- that is, in March. At the same time, firm measures were established to increase the utilization of the existing oil wells and to make use of the appropriate technical norms in their utilization. The program also envisages expanding processes of recovering crude from its deposits, improving drilling activity, increasing crude output from new deposits, and increasing the work of perfecting drilling and capitalization of oil from the Black Sea continental shelf. The program allocates concrete tasks and responsibilities to the Ministry of Metallurgy Industry, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, and the Ministry of Chemical Industry to ensure subassemblies, equipment, drilling material, and spare parts requested by oil enterprises so that they can completely fulfill the plan for the current year.

The Political Executive Committee also examined and endorsed the program -- drawn up on the basis of recommendations by the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, at the recent working meeting held at the RCP Central Committee -- for fulfilling electrical power production planned for 1985 and for carrying out normal activity of the national energy system by increasing electrical power output based on coal and within the planned consumption norms. The program provides for a reorganization of electrical power output in coal power stations aimed at ensuring an increase in electrical power during summer to compensate for the reduction by the same amount during the winter months. At the same time it provides for achieving significant stocks of coal in the desposits of thermal power plants by 30 September.

The program also establishes a number of measures that ensure an increased number of energy aggregates and adherence to the schedule planned to put into production new capacities in thermal and hydropower plants.

Regarding the improvement of activity of electric power plants and of the entire energy network of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, asked that the training system for energy cadres be reviewed so as to ensure for this important sector of the national economy working cadres and experts with high technical and professional training who are able to act competently for the best utilization, maintainance, repair, and installation of equipment in the electric power plants, thus enabling these units to work with maximum capacity to ensure energy at the level stipulated in the plan.

During the meeting the Political Executive Committee discussed and approved the program for ensuring electrical energy for industrial consumers. The program provides a number of measures that are to be taken in order to ensure the necessary quantity of electrical energy for industrial consumers, giving priority to those with continuous production processes, heated areas, and other key sections, so that in exceptional cases when energy output cannot fully cover consumption, this will not affect the normal activity of production and the plan fulfillment activity of these enterprises.

The Political Executive Committee asked economic ministries, industrial centers, enterprises, and people's councils to take resolute measures in order to firmly respect the approved consumption norms and the established working programs, thus ensuring balanced energy consumption 24 hours per day. At the same time the Political Executive Committee recommended that the Ministry of Electric Power and the RCP county committees take all necessary measures to ensure that the national controller and the county electric power plants respectively firmly adhere to the programs for distributing electrical power to every county and unit.

Regarding these issues, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked for a detailed analysis of the way in which the national energy system works, and on this basis for the taking of firm measures for improving distribution and transport of energy so as to reduce waste within the network to a minimum and to avoid any waste of energy. He also recommended a review of the energy distribution system in order to separate the large consumers from public and household consumers. The same thing must be done in every county and every unit, each of which must be fully aware of the quantity of power necessary for production processes and for auxiliary activities. The programs of ensuring gas and thermal energy supply must be worked out on the same principles.

During the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented a report on the official friendship visit he paid, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 4 to 6 March at the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution.

The Political Executive Committee approved the results of the visit and pointed out that it was a new important event in the history of Romanian-Libyan summit meetings, which have always had an important role in developing multifaceted cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in keeping with the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah. The Political Executive Committee stressed the importance of the documents signed and understandings achieved during the talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on expanding Romanian-Libyan cooperation and increasing commercial exchanges and cooperation in the fields of construction, industry, agriculture, geology, oil, transportation, and other fields of activity. The belief was expressed that the broad development of relations of cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Libya is fully in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples, and the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The Political Executive Committee highlighted the significance of the exchange of views of the two heads of state on international issues and highly appreciated the brilliant way in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted again the principles that make up the basis of our country's foreign policy and Romania's constructive position on the complex problems of mankind.

Emphasis was placed on the major significance of the two leaders' assessment that the basic issue of our times is to ensure peace and the security of peoples, to halt the arms race and proceed to concrete measures of disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- to halt the manufacturing and perfecting of nuclear arms and other means of mass destruction, and to reduce them until their complete elimination.

The Political Executive Committee highly appreciated Romania's consistent position, reasserted again by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on ways and means of finding overall political solutions to the problems of the Middle East.

Unanimously approving the conclusions and understandings reached during this new Romanian-Libyan summit dialogue, the Political Executive Committee set the necessary measures to optimally carry out the agreements attained and to ensure continuous, multifaceted cooperation and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS

Dascalescu Meets Gerle

AU091641 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/3/1985 -- Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu received on March 9 Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Government, chairman for Czechoslovakia of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration, now visiting Romania.

They stressed during the interview the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties, countries, and peoples, and expressed the confidence that they would continuously deepen and diversify.

Mutual wish was expressed to develop the Romanian-Czechoslovak economic relations, expand the cooperation in and specialization of production and in various domains of science and technology.

Economic Talks Concluded

AU091642 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1625 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/3/1985 -- On March 9, talks concluded in Bucharest, held during a working meeting of the chairmen for the two parties to the Romanian-Czechoslovak joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

On the occasion, an assessment was made of the current stage in implementing the decisions made during the latest session of the joint inter-governmental commission, and new measures and actions were examined conducive to the further development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration, in keeping with the orientations set during summit meetings and talks, to the expansion and diversification of commercial exchanges on mutually profitable bases.

[Prague CTK in English at 1642 GMT on 9 March adds: "Ladislav Gerle and chairman of the Romanian part of the mixed commission Nicolae Constantin signed a memorandum which comprises concrete measures on coordination of national economy plans in 1986-90.

["Later in the day, Ladislav Gerle ended his visit and left."]

OFFICIALS MEET FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

Giosan Meets Wilson

AU081417 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1312 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/3/1985 -- On March 8 Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, had an interview with Lord Wilson, former prime minister of Great Britain, members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and British businessmen now on a Pomanian visit. During the talks the sides highlighted the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Great Britain, the contribution the two countries' parliaments and parliamentarians are called to make to the amplification and diversification of bilateral relations, to the building of a climate of peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Ceausescu Receives Wilson

AU091640 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/3/1985 -- On Saturday, March 9, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Lord Wilson, former British Prime Minister, and a group of members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and British businessmen, who are paying a visit to Romania.

Lord Wilson expressed his satisfaction at meeting again with President Nicolae Ceausescu, thanking for the hospitality extended to him during his stay in Romania and imparted his impressions of the visit and the outcomes of the talks conducted on the occasion.

During the interview, appreciation was shown of the positive course of Romanian-British ties, highlighting the wish to work for their further development, both bilaterally and internationally, in accordance with the interests of both countries and peoples, also serving the cause of detente, peace and collaboration in Europe and the world.

Emphasizing the prominent role economic collaboration plays in the relations between the two countries, the significance was underscored of passing to production cooperation ventures in electronics, industrial robotics, and in other key industries, as well as to collaboration in third markets. Ways were explored conducive to imports of three million tons of oil from Great Britain in exchange for Romanian products, and possibilities were also examined to boost commercial exchanges, so that they should stand at one thousand million pounds sterling in 1990.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Attending were: Ion Patan, minister of light industry, Stefan Andrei, foreign minister, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Vasile Pungan, foreign trade and international economic cooperation minister.

AUSTRIAN CP LEADER MUHRI DEPARTS 8 MARCH

AU081112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/3/1985 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Austria, led by Franz Muhri, chairman of that party, who paid a visit to Romania over March 6-8, left Bucharest on Friday. Upon departure, the Austrian guests were seen off by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

FEC PRESIDENT PLANINC BEGINS ASIAN TOUR

Interviewed on Tour

LD101804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, said that Yugoslav-Malaysian relations are developing successfully and expressed hope that they will be further promoted.

In an interview to the Malaysian news agency BERNAMA, prior to her visit to that country, Indonesia, and Thailand, Milka Planinc said that relations between Yugoslavia and Malaysia are characterized by respect and mutual trust. In its international activity and cooperation with any country, Yugoslavia proceeds from the principle of the policy of nonalignment. This policy is based on the UN Charter and the principles of peaceful and active coexistence that have come into prominence at meetings and in the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

My visits to Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand, ASEAN member-countries, provide a fresh opportunity to continue the useful and open dialogue between our countries, established through mutual visits and high-level political meetings.

Milka Planinc went on to say that the numerous meetings and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Malaysia, on both the bilateral plane and in the search for solutions to topical international issues, represent a firm basis for the continued and fruitful development of our relations and for the further strengthening of mutual understanding and trust. Geographical distance and differences in sociopolitical systems do not nor should they represent an obstacle to the comprehensive development of our relations. Our cooperation is aided and stimulated by the fact that our two countries firmly adhere to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

We are interested in a continued dialogue regarding the Nonaligned Movement's activity and about further measures necessary to promote our overall relations. It is our interest and desire that our activity also continues in the preparations for the forthcoming international meetings and actions within the Nonaligned Movement, particularly in the preparations for the nonaligned countries' heads of states and governments, Milka Planinc said.

She also stressed that her coming talks with Prime Minister Mahathir provide an excellent opportunity for a comprehensive exchange of views on all of the most important international issues, including the state of present international relations, the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, international economic relations, and the world hotbeds of crisis that are threatening peace and stability. This is all the more significant since we share identical or similar views on the majority of the most important international problems.

We are particularly interested in an exchange of views on bilateral relations that are being developed on the principles of equality, noninterference, trust, and mutual respect.

In the view of the FEC president, Prime Minister Mahathir's visit to our country in 1983 imparted a significant stimulus to cooperation between our two countries, particularly in the economic sphere. Even more efforts are needed if economic cooperation, particularly such higher forms as investment, business, and production cooperation, are to be expanded on a long-term basis.

Malaysia has become one of our most important Asian partners and our main supplier of strategic raw materials including tin, rubber, and palm oil. However, we have failed to take advantage of all the opportunities provided by our two complementary economies.

Milka Planinc continued by saying at the second session of the mixed Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade in Kuala Lumpur an agreement was reached with regard to the possible concrete actions in the spheres of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. It is now up to the appropriate organs to examine the ways in which these agreements can be realized. She stressed that Yugoslav enterprises can supply various industrial products including equipment for producing and distributing electricity, ships, railway cars, agricultural equipment and tractors, food products, drugs, medical equipment, and others. We are also interested in importing not only primary, but certain industrial, products from Malaysia as well.

We have suggested that business partners from your country should examine the possibilities for concluding various forms of bilateral trade operations. We would like Yugoslav importers to buy primary products directly from Malaysian companies.

In the interest of better understanding, increased trade, and the strengthening of economic cooperation, Milka Planinc said it will be useful to arrange more frequent meetings and contacts between business partners, to organize exhibitions, and to take part in trade fairs in both countries.

If interest exists in the Malaysian side, we are also willing to discuss the possibility of concluding an agreement on maritime transport, Milka Planinc said. The Malaysian side has in principle accepted our proposal on an interstate air transport agreement.

As far as the prospects for promoting scientific and technological cooperation are concerned, Milka Planinc said, it is our principled policy and a long-term interest, which lie within the spirit of cooperation between developing countries, and of the decision adopted at meetings on nonaligned countries that our enterprises, when carrying out investment projects abroad also transfer modern technology, training, and specialization of cadres. Our prominent contractors working in Malaysia have made a very good name for themselves in this regard. We would like to achieve far better results in the sphere of scientific-technological cooperation, which is linked with the transfer of technology.

Replying to a question about her visits to Indonesia and Thailand, also ASEAN member-countries, Milka Planinc said her talks with the Indonesian and Thai leaders will also provide an opportunity for exchanging views on the most important international issues and on the ways in which overall cooperation can be improved. We are also interested in their views regarding topical international issues and particularly about the celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the Bandung conference of Afro-Asian countries, whose ideas provided an inspiration for all colonized nations in their struggle for freedom and gained recognition through the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, we would like to learn more about this significant event.

Our visit to Thailand reflects our desire to continue the dialogue with Prime Minister Tinsulanon, who visited Yugoslavia in April 1984, and to make our overall relations even more comprehensive.

We view ASEAN as a positive factor in present international relations, Milka Planinc said. It is our foreign policy's principled orientation to step up cooperation with all countries in general, but with the nonaligned and developing countries in particular.

We constructively cooperate with the ASEAN member-countries in the UN, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Group of 77. In addition, the members of ASEAN are becoming important economic partners for our country. Malaysia and Indonesia are our significant partners within the group of nonaligned countries, and our relations with Thailand have developed in a very successful way in recent years.

Yugoslavia is in favor of peace zones anywhere in the world, which explains our understanding and support for your attempts to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality (ZOPFAN) in Southeast Asia, in order to secure peace, stability, and good-neighborly cooperation in the region.

In her reply to a question on the Cambodian problem, Milka Planinc said:

"Our view of that issue is already well known; namely, Yugoslavia favors a peaceful solution. It can be achieved in accordance with the UN and nonaligned countries' resolutions that are based on the UN Charter and nonalignment principles. Yugoslavia has always stressed the need for strict respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, any country's sovereign right to decide independently about its own internal system, and the inadmissibility of any type of outside intervention or aggression under any pretext."

Asked about the Nonaligned Movement's role in securing peace and safeguarding against the rivalry of the great powers about the most important results achieved by the Nonaligned Movement, and about her view on the forthcoming celebrations of the movement's 30th anniversary, Milka Planinc said:

"The policy and the Nonaligned Movement were born out of the protest by the majority of mankind against the bloc divisions of an ideological, political, and economic nature.

The Nonaligned Movement has expanded and become stronger during the last 25 years through the constant struggle to reduce threats to peace, for independence and freedom, comprehensive emancipation of countries and peoples, and for equal international relations. Thanks to this strategic orientation, the Nonaligned Movement has become an independent global factor in international relations, a most widely acceptable alternative to bloc confrontations and divisions.

The movement's emergence, its development and indispensable world role represent historical achievements for countries and peoples that have appeared on the scene in recent history, fighting not only for their own autonomy and independent development, but for global prosperity and peace as well.

In the struggle for the realization of their principles and goals, the nonaligned countries must mainly consolidate their unity of action and solidarity so that they can bear their share of responsibility within the international community and, as the factor of stability of world peace, with a higher degree of preparedness," Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council president, said in her interview to the Malaysian news agency BERNAMA.

Departure Reported

LD091137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1028 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 9 (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, Yugoslav federal premier, left here this morning for visits to Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

She is due to discuss bilateral cooperation and current international questions with the premiers and other leaders of the countries to be visited. Promotion of bilateral economic cooperation will be particularly discussed and, while in Malaysia and Indonesia, the non-aligned countries' activities.

Rikard Stajner, a member of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, also left for visits to the above three Southeast Asian countries.

Arrives in Malaysia

LD101745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Report by Predrag Tolpa]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, FEC president, arrived this morning for an official and friendly visit to Malaysia. She will spend 4 days there at the invitation of Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed. At the airport the guest from Yugoslavia was welcomed by her host, Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, with members of the government and representatives of political and military circles. Following the playing of the national anthems, Milka Planinc, accompanied by Dr Mahathir, inspected the honor guard. Then, members of the government and the diplomatic corps, as well as representatives of the Yugoslav community in Malaysia who were present at the welcoming ceremony, were presented to her. The Yugoslav delegation comprises Dr Rikard Stajner, FEC member; Budimir Loncar, foreign affairs deputy federal secretary; Naste Calovski, ambassador in Malaysia; Dragoljub Kontic, adviser to the FEC president; and, Mihajlo Hornjak, head of administration at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Following the formal welcoming ceremony, Dr Mahathir made a special gesture when he accompanied Milka Planinc, FEC president, through Kuala Lumpur's flag-decorated streets, to the Hilton Hotel where the delegation will stay during its visit.

It is pointed out here that the 4-day visit will contribute to the further promotion of the long-standing friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries and represent a continuation of the open and friendly dialogue begun during Prime Minister Dr Mahathir's visit to Yugoslavia in April 1983. The talks between Milka Planinc and Dr Mahathir, which will begin tomorrow morning, are expected to focus on promoting the traditionally good bilateral relations and expanding trade and economic cooperation. The two delegations will also exchange views on the international situation and on crises that threaten world peace. Milka Planinc will acquaint her host with the situation in Europe and with Yugoslavia's preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement. Dr. Mahathir, for his part, is expected to acquaint the Yugoslav delegation with the events in the region, in particular with the situation in Cambodia on which the two countries have similar views, and advocate the finding of a political solution on the basis of the UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops and holding of free elections under UN aegis.

It is pointed out here that Yugoslavia and Malaysia also share similar views on other important issues and problems, such as the Middle East problem, the Iraq-Iran conflict, and the need for disarmament in the world, and that they actively work at international forums for the establishment of a more just international economic order. In the bilateral sphere, the greatest attention in the talks will be paid to the expansion and evening out of economic cooperation, which has been constantly on the ascent in recent years.

With its rich natural resources and a high and dynamic rate of growth, Malaysia could become, in the assessments of both sides, one of our most significant economic partners in this part of the world. On the other hand, due to the high technical level, the knowledge our enterprises have, as well as the readiness to transfer technology, Yugoslavia is also a desirable partner for Malaysia. The orientation of Dr Mahathir's government to give business to countries that are ready to transfer knowledge and technology to Malaysian partners has already resulted in obtaining the project for the construction of a section of the highway through Malaysia, valued at $95 million. Milka Planinc, FEC president, will formally open the beginning of the work, which has been given to Energoprojekt in Belgrade. In the talks, reference will also be made to the possibilities for new business deals and the Malaysian side has already submitted a list of investment projects in machine building, mining, the construction industry, and rubber industry, in which our enterprises could participate.

Milka Planinc will also acquaint members of the Malaysian Chamber of Economy, who will give a formal dinner in her honor on Tuesday, 12 March, with the possibilities of our economy. The local press, which today published parts of Milka Planinc's interview with the Malaysian agency BERNAMA, stresses Yugoslavia's readiness for greater purchases of rubber, palm oil, and tin, and for concluding long-term business deals. The papers also point out the call by the Yugoslav premier of greater cooperation and the need for more frequent meetings and exchanges of experiences between businessmen in order to make use of the great possibilities offered by our two compatible economies. The Malaysian press attaches considerable attention to the visit and forthcoming talks by Milka Planinc with Dr Mahathir. Last night the local television carried a 1-hour program on Yugoslavia.

RSFSR DELEGATION VISITS SERBIA, MONTENEGRO

Vinogradov Meets Dizdarevic

LD071821 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1032 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Vladimir Vinogradov, minister of foreign affairs of the Russian Federation, who is paying a visit to the SR of Serbia and of Montenegro with a delegation of the Russian Federation.

During the conversation the two sides stated that friendly relations between the SFRY and the USSR have been successfully developing on well-known principles, to which the developed and mutually beneficial cooperation at the level of republics and provinces within the framework of Yugoslav-Soviet relations as a whole has contributed.

Views were also exchanged on some questions concerning international relations. Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Vorotnikov Tours Enterprises

LD071508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1136 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who is paying a visit to the SR of Serbia was the guest of Energoprojekt today.

In a conversation with representatives of this collective they discussed possibilities for the joint activity of Energoprojekt and Soviet enterprises in foreign markets, as well as the greater involvement of this Yugoslav planning and contracting organization in the Soviet market. It was pointed out that a good basis for this is cooperation with Soviet suppliers of equipment needed to construct electrical, energy, and other objects in Yugoslavia, and the participation of Energoprojekt in the construction of the Kuban agricultural combine in Krasnodar.

Vitaliy Vorotnikov has also visited the Beograd footwear factory, which exports a considerable part of its production to the USSR.

Vorotnikov Received by Sukrija

LD072151 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Criatian 1615 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is visiting our country as the guest of the SR of Serbia and of Montenegro. The visit is taking place within the framework of cooperation between the RSFSR and these two republics.

The talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were attended by Milojko Drulovic, member of the LCY Central Committee and SFRY ambassador to the USSR; Svetozar Rikanovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the SR of Serbia; Milos Krstic, secretary of the Secretariat for Foreign Relations of the SR of Serbia; and Borislav Milosevic, chief of the LCY sector for international cooperation in the LCY Central Committee's specialized service. On the Soviet side the talks were attended by Nikolay Rodionov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the SFRY; Vladimir Vinogradov, RSFSR minister for foreign affairs; and other officials.

V. Vorotnikov conveyed greetings from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo to Ali Sukrija and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and their best wishes for the SFRY's progress and prosperity. Ali Sukrija expressed gratitude for the greetings and reciprocated the wishes.

During the talks a positive assessment was made of the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation. The two sides expressed their willingness to continue to develop and promote their cooperation on the principles jointly agreed in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations.

The assessment was made that political meetings and talks by LCY and CPSU leaders play an important role in this. The significance of other forms of cooperation, including cooperation by the republics and provinces of the two countries, was also stressed. This year's observance of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism provides reason to stress the great sacrifices and contribution by the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the USSR in the struggle against fascism.

Ali Sukrija spoke about LCY activity in the internal sphere in the light of the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress, about efforts to implement the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and about the further development of socialist self-management. He pointed out the great significance of the recent 16th session of the LCY Central Committee, that summarized and evaluated the results of the public debate of several months on the implementation of the LC's leading social role and the consolidation of its ideological and action unity. He also spoke of LCY activity in the international sphere.

Vitaliy Vorotnikov spoke about the USSR's social development, various aspects of CPSU activity, particularly with the framework of the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. In this connection he stressed the work on the new version of the CPSU program to be adopted at the party's next congress.

Vorotnikov, Stambolic Confer

LD072157 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee President and League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency member Ivan Stambolic today conferred with Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Central Committee Politburo member and Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) Council of Minister Chairman Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, who is heading a delegation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Serbia (SRS).

Stambolic and Vorotnikov evoked memories of the Yugoslav-Soviet combat cooperation and alliance in the most difficult moments of the war, the role of the Soviet Union and the Red Army in the Second World War, the people's liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples, who won their freedom and carried out a socialist revolution at an enormous cost, thereby giving a major contribution to the struggle against fascism and for a general victory.

The collocutors expressed satisfaction at the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation, the contribution of the SRS and the RSFSR to their further expansion and promotion and pointed to new possibilities for their development. In this context, they particularly underscored the significance of meetings and talks between top party and state functionaries of the two countries which are giving an essential contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation, mutual understanding and confidence between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Protocol Signed

LD072201 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG) -- President of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Branislav Ikonic and member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Repblic (RSFSR) Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov signed here today a protocolary note on results of Vorotnikov's visit to Serbia. The note stresses that economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other forms of cooperation between Serbia and the RSFSR unfold within the framework of over-all friendly relations between Yugoslav and the Soviet Union and contribute to their further all-round development. A joint programme of the implementation of the lines of cooperation between Serbia and the RSFSR in the 1985-1987 period has been defined and appended to the note.

Delegation Arrives in Titograd

LD072207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Titograd, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is on an official and friendly visit lasting several days to the SR of Serbia and of Montenegro, arrived in Titograd this afternoon.

Vladimir Mikhailovih Vinogradov, RSFSR minister for foreign affairs, and other high-ranking officials of the Council of Ministers of this Soviet republic arrived in the Montenegrin capital together with Chairman Vorotnikov. At Titograd airport the guests were greeted and welcomed by Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Montenegro Assembly's Executive Council; Velisav Vuksanovic, secretary of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium; and by other officials. During his 4-day stay in Montengro, Vitaliy Vorotnikov will talk with top-ranking leaders of the republic and visit a number of economic organizations and cultural-historical institutions.

Vorotnikov, Brajovic Hold Talks

LD072217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2024 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Titograd, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the talks held in Titograd this evening between Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Montenegro Assembly's Executive Council, and Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the enviable level of comprehensive cooperation between the SR of Montenegro and the RSFSR was noted and a positive assessment was made of its contribution to the promotion of the relations between the SFRY and the USSR as a whole.

In cordial and friendly talks, in which Vladimir Vinogradov, RSFSR minister of foreign affairs; Radoje Kontic, vice president of the republican committee for foreign relations; Radoje Kontic, vice president of the Monetenegro Executive Council; Branko Lukovac, president of the republican committee for foreign relations; and several members of the republican executive council took part, the great untapped possibilities and mutual interest in promoting further cooperation between Montenegro and the RSFSR within the framework of relations between the SRFY and the USSR as a whole were also pointed out. The need was stressed for developing higher forms of economic cooperation, which would ensure its long-term nature and stability, such as industrial cooperation, specialization, technical business cooperation, exchange of technology, etc. Maritime industry and transportation, construction industry, tourism, textile and leather industry, food industry, and commodity exchange were indicated as particularly suitable economic spheres for this purpose.

President Brajovic pointed out in particular the possibility of making greater use of the port of Bar for the handling of a section of the goods of the Yugoslav-Soviet commodity exchange, the storage and finishing of goods within the framework of the industrial zone in the port, and greater use of the available capacities of Montenegrin shipping organizations and capacities for the repair of Soviet ships. The exemplary cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, and education was also pointed out, and readiness for futher enrichment was expressed.

The two sides stressed the significance of the joint struggle of the people of the SFRY and of the USSR and their contribution to the victory over fascism, whose 40th anniversary we are now observing.

Orlandic, Vorotnikov Meet

LD082328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2225 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Titograd, March 8 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Montenegro (LCM) Central Committee President Marko Orlandic and Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Central Committee Politburo member and Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) Council of Ministers Chairman Vitaliy Vorotnikov today underlined the contribution of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the RSFSR to the development of overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

The successful implementation of these relations is also especially helped by mutual contacts and exchanges of views at different levels, it was said in the talks of the two delegations.

The guests and their hosts informed each other about activities in which the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), i.e. [as received] the CPSU, are engaged on the resolution of topical tasks, especially in preparations for the 13th Congress of the LCY, the 9th Congress of the LCM and the 27th Congress of the CPSU. They also considered possibilities for the further promotion of overall cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, i.e. Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, as well as some topical questions of international relations.

Vorotnikov Grants Interview

AU092010 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Report on interview given by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, to Radivoj Rabrenovic, editor with Titograd television, for Yugoslav radio and television; date and place not given; portions within quotation marks recorded in Russian fading into Serbo-Croatian translation]

[Text] Comrade Chairman, how do you assess the possibilities for further development of cooperation between the SR of Serbia and of Montenegro and the RSFSR as part of the overall Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation? This was the question, and Vorotnikov replied:

"We met and had talks with Ali Surkrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and with leaders of Serbia and Montenegro, and in all these meetings and talks mutual satisfaction was expressed with the state of relations and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. These relations, as is known, are developing on the basis of the principles of the joint declaration and the documents adopted at the highest level.

"The cooperation between our countries develops in many directions -- along party, state, and economic lines. Let us take, for example, economic cooperation which develops on the principles of mutual benefit and equality. This cooperation is free from any market fluctuations and is very stable. For a number of years the USSR has been one of Yugoslavia's best trading partners.

"During the 5-year period that is coming to an end, commodity trade between our two countries nearly doubled in comparison with the preceding period. There are many examples of good cooperation in the sphere of science, culture, art, health, and education. Opportunities exist for the development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in the field of international relations.

"With the deepening of cooperation between our countries, the links between the RSFSR and the SR of Serbia and of Montenegro have also been expanded. Various relations have been established not only at the republic level, but also between some places, regions, and towns.

"In talks with leaders of Montenegro and Serbia, which, I want to stress, developed in a friendly, comradely, and working atmosphere, we reached the conclusion that our comprehensive cooperation may develop further and may be made much more efficient."

The next question referred to 1985, the jubilee year, the year in which we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, a victory in which the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia made a tremendous contribution within the antifascist coalition. Vorotnikov said:

"You are quite right to say that this is an important year. The peoples of our countries and of the world will soon mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The Soviet people very highly value Yugoslavia's contribution to the defeat of fascism. During the entire war, the Army and the peoples of our countries struggled heroically for their freedom and paid a very high price for it.

"In the struggle, in this joint struggle against a common enemy, the Soviet-Yugoslav friendship was strengthened and enhanced, and it has a traditional character in history. The memory of those who fell and concern for the present and future generations impose on us the obligation to struggle even more actively for peace and against the danger of another world war breaking out."

Agreement, Protocol Signed

LD110003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2003 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Titograd, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- The final talks between Radiovoje Brajovic, Montenegro Assembly Executive Council president, and ministers and members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who had, together with high-ranking officials of this Soviet Republic, paid an official and friendly visit to the SR of Montenegro, were held in Titograd this evening. The two premiers noted that during the meetings and talks, as well as during tours of a number of work collectives, both sides had confirmed their interest in expanding various forms of cooperation between the two republics. Particular emphasis was laid on the significance of concretization of the agreed forms of cooperation by relevant republican organs and the actions which should be taken to implement them. Vitaliy Vorotnikov, premier of the Russian Federation, invited Radivoje Brajovic, Montenegro Assembly Executive Council president, to visit the RSFSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. When the talks ended, Brajovic and Vorotnikov signed a protocol note on the visit and the cooperation program between the two republics for the 1985-1987 period.

Delegation Departs for Moscow

LD110046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2255 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Titograd, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- After the signing of the protocol on cooperation, Marko Orlandic, Montenegro LC Central Committee chairman, gave a formal dinner for Vitaliy Vorotnikov, premier of the Russian federation and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and his associates. The dinner took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Orlandic and Vorotnikov exchanged toasts.

Having ended his visit to Montenegro, Vitaliy Vorotnikov and his associates left for Moscow. At the airport, the distinguished guests from the Soviet Union were seen off by Marko Orlandic, Radivoje Brajovic and others.

INDONESIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Djuranovic Receives Minister

LD080047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received at the Palace of the Federation Army General Poniman, Indonesian minister of defense and security. He is visiting our country as the guest of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and Jono Hatmodjo, Indonesian ambassador to Yugoslavia, took part in the talks.

Minister Departs

LD081209 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- Army General Poniman, minister of defense and security affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, left Yugoslavia this morning. He was paying a formal and friendly visit to our country and the Armed Forces. The members of the military delegation also left with Gen Poniman. The high-ranking visitor and the members of the delegation from friendly and nonaligned Indonesia were seen off by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides, Batajnica Airport. The farewell ceremony was also attended by Jono Hatmodjo, Indonesian ambassador to the SFRY, and Col Suwiyarso [as received], military attache, and other members of the embassy staff.

MAMULA CHAIRS MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD081521 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- A session of the Military Council, presided over by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, was held in Belgrade today. The council considered and favorably assessed the level attained in building national defense and the course of its long-term development, the planned development of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in the next 5-year period, and the realization of the SFRY Presidency's guidelines on the further development of territorial defense.

Discussion was focused on questions of the further organizational, cadre, and material development of the Armed Forces. The greatest attention was devoted in this connection to comprehensive modernization of the YPA and territorial defense, especially in the technical sphere, by relying on the country's own scientific research, production, and other potentials in keeping with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. Measures aimed at improving living and work conditions of the members of the Armed Forces within the limits of the country's real material possibilities were also given their appropriate place in the proposed concept of development.

Ending discussion on these questions, Adm of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, stressed, among other things, that the documents considered during the session represent a sound basis for the preparation and adoption of the plans for the development of the Armed Forces in the next planning period and for the further development and strengthening of national defense in general.